

THE

Library Journal

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Library Economy and Bibliography

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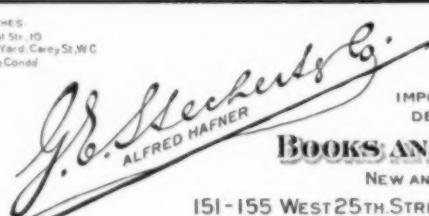
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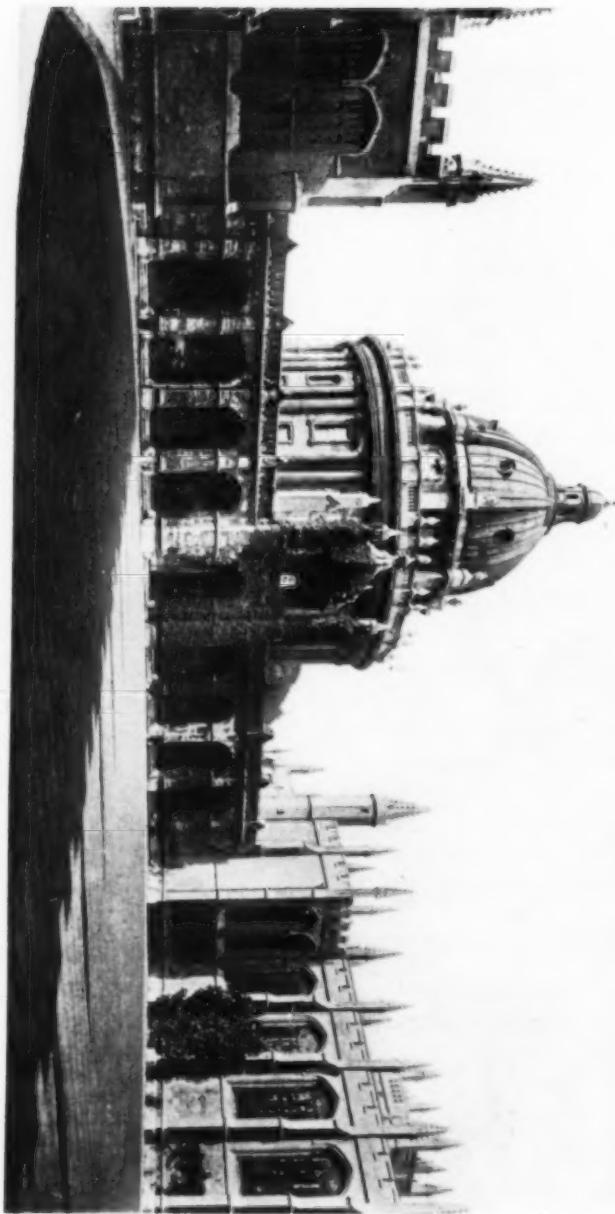
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RADCLIFFE CAMERA, BODLEIAN LIBRARY, SEEN FROM WITHIN ALL SOULS' COLLEGE QUADRANGLE.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 39

OCTOBER, 1914

No. 10

THE war in Europe came as a thunder clap from the clear sky of a "hundred years' peace" which at its close was sadly broken on this continent in Mexico and throughout Europe. It was the more sad and surprising because for a generation past the nations had been growing together in international relationship, illustrated by the seven or eight organizations, more or less official, which have their headquarters at Berne, and by the several hundred unofficial associations centering at Brussels. At Berne Prof. Röthlisberger has been diverted from his work of international comity into the service of the Foreign Office; the Brussels Institute, M. Otlet reports, is in the midst of a camp; and the Carl Baedeker of this generation, bearing a name representing those relations of travel which were so knitting the peoples together, was reported as killed in one of the earliest engagements. These personal examples illustrate the sudden change in the face of the world. The Leipzig Exposition of the Book, though still existing, no longer claims attention. Advices from Miss Hasse sent the first week of September, report that the exposition is still open, though with diminished attendance, since the contracts of the exhibitors require continuance until the end of October. Miss Hasse is to return presently but will leave the A. L. A. exhibit in charge of a local representative, who will see that the material is packed and returned when war conditions permit.

THERE is a sudden stop to library progress in every European country. In fact, clear as the skies were, library development had been held back both in Germany and in Russia by the enormous military budget; and the one bright lining in the dark cloud is the hope that when peace comes and Europe is freed from militarism, such development as that of library systems for the good

of the whole people may have every chance again under more liberal and lasting circumstances. Meantime, it should be remembered that if the library spirit, and kindred ideals, had been earlier fulfilled, the present war might have been rendered impossible; and above all, that this is not a people's war but a war of the general staffs, in which the people suffer. What international bitterness remains will not be among the people who have suffered, the clientele of libraries, but among those in authority who are responsible for the conflict; and let us hope that the peoples of the world will be re-united more strongly than ever in the bond of affection for human kind rather than in the narrower bond of national prejudice.

THE friendly feeling toward Germany as a people held by those Americans who do not take the German military point of view as to the war is best expressed in Mr. Oswald G. Villard's article on "The two Germanys" in the last number of the *Review of Reviews*. Our sympathies go out to all those, particularly in the library profession, whose work of peace is negatived by the clash of war. In Belgium, as the theater of war, there has been a special suffering, and help is asked from America for librarians there whose libraries have been destroyed or abandoned, and who are for the moment without means of livelihood. It is thought not best to take this up as a national matter, that questions as to neutrality may be avoided, but there can be no possible objection to individual subscriptions for the benefit of fellow librarians abroad who may be sufferers. Subscriptions have already been started in several library systems, and the LIBRARY JOURNAL will be glad to receive contributions of from \$1.00 upward and to see that they are forwarded to the Belgian minister at Washington, who

will be asked to make proper arrangements in his country.

THE international feeling throughout the library world was never stronger than just before the outbreak of the war. In Germany the American Library Exhibit had attracted international attention. Dr. Schwenke, the most active promoter of the library spirit in Germany, was urging upon his fellow librarians the most careful study and full utilization of American library ideas, and had expressed the desire that the American exhibit be permitted to remain in Germany. In Russia in general, and not merely in educated Finland, library development has been quietly going on in a manner surprising to those who have not studied conditions there, as Madame Haffkin-Hamburger brought out in her talk at Ithaca. What is true in these two countries is true elsewhere, and if the people could have voted by plebiscite there would scarcely have been war. It is to be hoped that when the unutterably cruel war is over the library profession may be foremost in renewing the international good feeling, which as the people more and more come to their own and control the government, will be the surest guaranty of peace.

THE war not only dislocated internationalism but caused the prompt postponement of the pan-Anglican library conference at Oxford, to which fifty Americans, more or less, were wending their way, and at which representatives from several of the British dominions and colonies, and at least a few librarians from the Continent, had arranged to be present. It was felt in England, and particularly at Oxford, that all thought and all energy should be concentrated on the national and international task which England had undertaken, and in this view the American librarians, disappointed as they were to have made the long journey without reaching their goal, fully and cordially acquiesced. The local people at Oxford gave cordial assurances of hospitality to

individual librarians who should reach Oxford, but though this was heartily appreciated, none of the visiting librarians so far as is learned felt like accepting such hospitality in the present crisis. Arrangements had been made for participation by leading American representatives of the profession in the several discussions, and the conference would have had an important bearing on library development throughout the English-speaking world. It is now planned to postpone it for a year, but it seems probable that a larger representation could be secured from America two years hence, and it is to be hoped that conditions will then permit a pan-Anglican, and possibly an international, conference which may help to bring the world together again into the normal relations of a brighter future.

"LIBRARY Week" no longer at the once beautiful Sagamore at Lake George, but this year enjoying the hospitality of Cornell University, proved as successful as ever, though the absence was noted of several of those usually present, who were not yet returned from the journeying which reached neither Leipzig nor Oxford. The emphasis of the meeting was on co-ordination among libraries, which is indeed the keynote of the present situation in the library field. President Wyer's paper merely touched upon one corner of this subject in pointing out the desirability of planning libraries in due co-ordination with local needs and possibilities, while Dr. Root's paper on college libraries and Miss Plummer's report on prison libraries dealt with outlying relations of the general library system. The program and discussions, indeed, contributed sensibly to that ideal of library administration which looks to the co-ordination of all classes of libraries into a general scheme in which, by avoiding duplication of effort, every dollar and every book can be used to the best purpose, and through which ultimately every class of the community may be reached by the printed book or auxiliary means.

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY AT OXFORD

BY THEODORE W. KOCH, *Librarian, University of Michigan*

"I am plain Elia, no Selden, nor Archbishop Usher, though at present in the thick of their books, here in the heart of learning, under the shadow of the mighty Bodley," wrote Charles Lamb. "Above all thy rarities, old Oxenford, what do most arride and solace me, are thy repositories of mouldering learning, thy shelves. What a place to be in is an old library! It seems as though all the souls of all the writers that have bequeathed their labors to these Bodleians, were reposing here as in some dormitory, or middle state. I do not want to handle, to profane the leaves, their winding-sheets. I could as soon dislodge a shade. I seem to inhale learning, walking amid their foliage, and the odor of their old moth-scented coverings is fragrant as the first bloom of those sciential apples which grew amid the happy orchard." It is in some such sympathetic frame of mind that the American librarian must visit the Bodleian Library. He does not go there to study the latest labor-saving devices, the most approved practices in library economy or the most recent developments in library architecture. If his visit is to be profitable he should go in the reverent spirit of the scholar, the student of literature and the beginnings of libraries, ready to pay just tribute to the memory of the founder of one of the great libraries of the world and grateful for the generations of friends and administrators that labored long and fruitfully for the well being of this unique institution. As the annalist of the Bodleian, Dr. W. D. Macray says, its reading room "is not, indeed, one fashioned and furnished after the newest plans, with abundance of iron and much glass, with easy chairs and all that appertains to modern ideas of convenience and fitness and to modern literary lounges: but it is in its old-world form the scholars' precious possession, uniquely grand, gloriously rich, marvellously suggestive. And not least suggestive in its very mode of entrance, albeit sometimes deemed unworthy, sometimes complained of as wearisome and tedious. From the

quadrangle which tells by the storeyed buildings which enclose it that there is much wealth within, you enter, almost stooping, by a plain low door, and then begin to ascend a long, long, winding flight of stairs. You may rest as you go, here and there, on window-seats and benches, but still before you lies that winding ascent. At length you reach a simple green baize door; you open it—and the panorama of the world of learning is before you. Surely it is a very type of the way by which true knowledge is gained. By no railway-travelling in easy carriages, speeding swiftly and smoothly on, that requires little exertion and knows no delay, but by the real 'royal road' of humility that refuses no lowly beginnings, by the patience that is not disheartened by labor, by the perseverance that overcomes weariness, at last the door of knowledge is reached and opened;—and then all the toil is rewarded. It is the way which the true 'Mater Scientiarum' teaches."

So you must not expect to find here a complete card catalog of the books in the Bodleian, with a union catalog of the books in all the other libraries of Oxford, nor a shelf list made on your own approved plan, nor any system of classification which you mastered in your library school days. You must lay aside that pet phrase which the American librarian uses when he is describing his own library and says it contains very little "dead wood," for here the dead wood of literature has sprung into new life. Books of long ago are treasured and made to give up their secrets. The student of the past finds the greatest wealth of both manuscript and printed material to illuminate almost any period of English life and thought. What a pioneer the Bodleian was in English University life, what a great boon it was and is to English scholarship, can be seen from a glance at conditions as they were at various periods before and since its founding.

One can gain some idea of the cost of books in the early days of the University

by reading the old inventories in which they are classed with plate and jewels. Only a privileged few were given access to the first University library. Excepting the sons of lords who were members of Parliament, no Oxford student was admitted who had not spent eight years in the study of philosophy, which was paramount to ruling that the University books were reserved exclusively for its senior members, in other words for the masters who had to lecture to the juniors. As the instruction was entirely oral the undergraduates had little need of books. In the seventeenth century University College Library was reserved for the graduates, and undergraduates were not admitted to Merton College Library until 1827, and then only for one hour per week.

A fifteenth century code of the Augustinian Order of the Canons Regular of the College of St. Mary, Oxford, ruled that no student might enter the library at night with a candle unless for some very important purpose or to compose a sermon for which insufficient time had been allowed him. No student was allowed to spend more than one hour, or two at the utmost, over any one book for fear of keeping others from studying it. A Lincoln College student who in 1600 was found "guilty of sundry misdemeanours in the town to the great scandal of the college" was condemned to "study in the library four hours certain days for the space of two months."

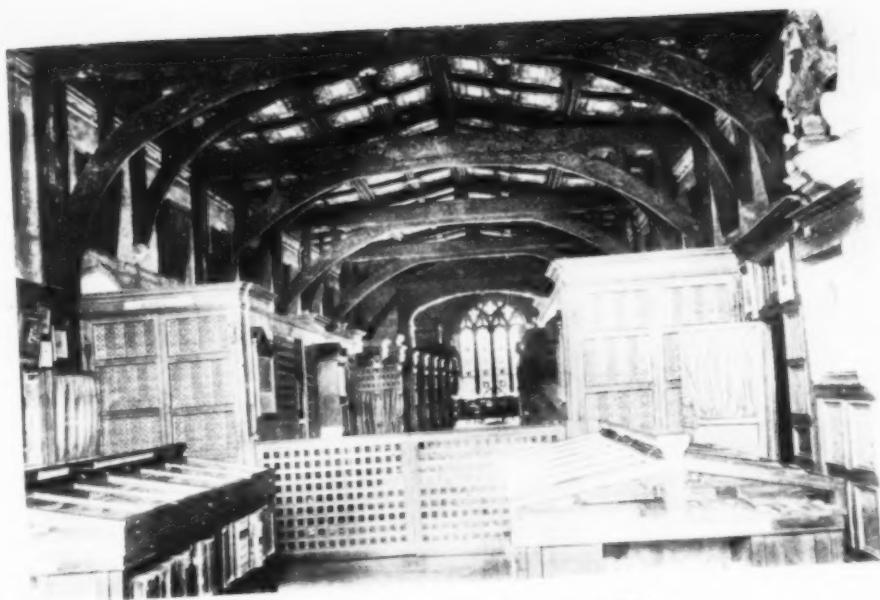
The earliest public library for the University was started in 1320 by Thomas Cobham, bishop of Worcester, who built a convocation house adjoining the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. The library was to be housed in an upper room, to be in charge of two chaplains, the books to be chained, and no one to be admitted unless one of the chaplains was present. One chaplain was to be on duty before and the other after lunch and they were to see that no reader entered in wet clothes, or with pen, ink or knife. Such notes as were taken were to be made in pencil.

In 1412 an elaborate code of statutes for the regulation of the library was prepared. The librarian, who must be in holy orders, was required once a year to hand over to the chancellor and proctors the keys of the

library; if after visitation he was found to be fit in morals, fidelity, and ability, the keys were returned to him. He was to be paid £5 6s 8d per year for his services, and for this sum he not only took charge of the library but said masses for the souls of benefactors. His salary was to be paid semi-annually, because it was rightly argued that if his salary were in arrears he might lose interest in his work. He was allowed a month's holiday in the long vacation and was expected to give a month's notice if he should wish to resign his office.

In 1439 Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, began to send books to the library, giving in this first year 129 volumes, worth, as was stated in a letter of thanks from Convocation, a thousand pounds and more. Before the duke's death in 1447 he had given about 600 volumes and others were received posthumously. It was evident that something larger than Cobham's library was needed to store the University's books, and so in 1444 the authorities successfully appealed to the duke for funds with which to erect a library room over the new Divinity School. The work of building the new quarters went on slowly, the books in the old library being meanwhile chained in 1454. Duke Humphrey's library was opened in 1488 and this was the occasion for new gifts being received. In December, 1550, the commissioners appointed by Edward VI to reform the University carried off or destroyed the treasures of the library, and to-day it contains only three of the manuscripts which Duke Humphrey had presented. The library room was so despoiled that in 1556 the University authorities ordered that the book cases be disposed of. The building was so neglected that the roof and lead gutters suffered from lack of repairs. Part of the furniture was taken away by mechanics, the windows were broken, and even the lead from the windows was carried off. Thus denuded the library had stood for forty years when there came in 1597 the offer of Sir Thomas Bodley to refit and replenish it.

From all this it can be seen that up to the beginning of the seventeenth century the libraries of Oxford did not figure very prominently in the educational equipment of the University, nor were they used very



THE BODLEIAN—DUKE HUMPHREY'S LIBRARY



THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY QUADRANGLE

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much in connection with the instruction. When Bodley revisited his alma mater and found the sad condition to which the Duke Humphrey library had been reduced, he resolved to spend the rest of his days in Oxford.

SIR THOMAS BODLEY

Sir Thomas Bodley was born at Exeter March 2, 1545. His father, being a zealous Protestant, fled to Germany and Switzerland after the accession of Queen Mary. On his return to England he held the patent for seven years for the exclusive printing of the Geneva Bible. Young Thomas was educated at Geneva. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth the family returned to England, and Thomas was sent to Magdalen College at Oxford. After taking his degree, he lectured on Greek and natural philosophy, was elected university proctor, and acted as deputy for the university orator. In order to acquire greater familiarity with modern languages and politics, he obtained leave of absence to travel on the Continent and spent nearly four years in Italy, France, and Germany. Upon his return to England he was appointed a gentleman usher to the Queen, and as his first diplomatic mission he was despatched to Denmark. Then followed a confidential mission to France. In 1587 he married a rich widow named Ann Ball. Later he was sent to The Hague on a mission of great importance. Here he remained for seven years, until 1596. As early as 1592 he began to show an ardent desire to return to England and to be relieved of his diplomatic work. On Feb. 23, 1598, Bodley wrote to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, offering to restore to its former use the one room which was all that remained of the old public library. In this letter he said that he had always intended to show some token of the affection he had ever borne to the studies of good learning, and that since there had been heretofore a public library in Oxford, he would reduce it again to its former use and make it fit and handsome with seats, shelves and desks and all things needful so as to stir up other men's benevolence to help equip it with books. He provided an endowment so that it might perhaps in time come to prove a

notable treasure for the multitude of its volumes and excellent benefit for the use and ease of students and a singular ornament to the University. Bodley, when he had determined to keep himself "out of the throng of court contentions," and was pondering as to how he could still "do the true part of a profitable member of the state," had decided to set up his staff at the library door in Oxford, "which then in every part lay ruined and waste." According to a letter written by Sir Dudley Carleton the proposal met with great favor among the people of Bodley's native Devonshire, "and every man bethinks himself how by some good book or other he may be written in the scroll of the benefactors." Bodley lost no time in soliciting help from his "great store of honorable friends." In the first year, however, he found that he had expended much more money on the library than he had planned "because the timber works of the house were rotten and had to be new made." Gifts of books poured in from all parts of England and the Continent. A London bookseller, Bill, was commissioned to make purchases on the Continent. At the suggestion of the librarian, James, the Stationers' Company promised to give a copy of every book which they published.

Sir Thomas looked after details very carefully. In one of his letters to Thomas James, the first librarian, he says: "I have spoken here with Mr. Farmer who hath promised that whosoever you come after Thursday next he will be at home. He hath a carload of books of which you may make your choice, which he will cause to be new bound at Oxon. You shall do well, in my opinion, to be there some morning very early, lest he ride abroad and not come in till night." And again: "Now I must entreat you to send me the register-book, wherein the benefactors' names and gifts shall be recorded. For I will begin to have it written. It would be packed up in a coffin of boards, with paper thick about it, and hay between it and the boards. I pray you be careful about it, and let me receive it the next week, sent by the wagon for fear of rain."

At another time he writes: "I pray you salute and intreat Mr. Principal from me,

to cause such bars to be supplied, as are wanting: And your self I would request to write as often as you find a fit messenger, to the chain-man, to dispatch the rest of the books, and to make as many chains before midsummer, as is possible.* For I am like to bring more books than is imagined. I do not find in your catalogue Fricius de Rep. emendanda, and yet I think it is in the library, whereof I pray you advertise me: And likewise what works of Sagonius are wanting."

In 1598 it is recorded that six trees from Shotover Forest were sold for forty shillings "to Mr. Bodley . . . for building of a public library in Oxon." The work of renovation was carried on quite rapidly. The oldest or central portion, still named after the first founder, Duke Humphrey, remains to-day practically as Sir Thomas left it. It is entered from the east wing through low latticed wooden gates, and contains ten alcoves, each lit with a two-light window. The low-pitched, open-timber roof, is still handsomely decorated with the painted arms of the University and arabesques of the founder's time.

The library grew so rapidly that it was soon necessary to add to the simple oblong building of 1480. In May, 1610, Bodley made arrangements for the masonry work on the eastern side, over the Proscholium, for what is the "cross-aisle" of the library. On May 3, 1611, a grant of timber was made by the Crown for the enlargement of the library, and the roof of the new part was ready for decorating in the autumn of that same year. Here the book cases were provided with a projecting colonnade of oak, carrying an overhead gallery which enabled books to be shelved up to the roof.

James I visited the library in August, 1605, read aloud the inscription under Bodley's bust and suggested that Bodley might appropriately have been surnamed Godley. He praised the happy estate of readers who had leisure to frequent such fair arbors of study, and commented on the various divinity books he opened. The

*The last recorded purchase of chains took place in 1751, and the earliest removal in 1757. In the early days one could hardly see the books for the chains, but to-day only one volume preserves its ancient appearance in this respect, and a number of old fragments had to be pieced together to make a complete chain for this volume.

librarian made a congratulatory speech in which he said there were then in the library books in at least thirty languages and that it was frequented by Italians, Frenchmen, Germans, Danes, Poles and Swedes. Robert Burton, in his "Anatomy of melancholy," says that King James on his departure remarked: "If I were not a King, I would be a university man; and if it were not that I must be a prisoner, if I might have my wish, I would desire to have no other prison than that library, and to be chained together with so many good authors *et mortuis magistris*." He promised Bodley the pick of the royal libraries. When Bodley went to Whitehall to carry away some rich prizes in the way of manuscripts, he found that this was not so simple a procedure as he had been led to think, and he got none of them.

In his last will and testament Bodley says that inasmuch as the perpetual preservation, support, and maintenance of the public library in the University greatly surpasses all his other worldly cares, and because he foresees that in process of time there must be very great want of "conveyance and storage for books, by reason of the endless multitude of those that are present there and like hereafter to be continually bought and brought in," he bequeaths the residue of his estate to the University for the enlargement of the library quarters. He devised that a third story room should be built over the schools, "framed with some special comeliness of workmanship." Sir Thomas died Jan. 28, 1612, and is buried in Merton College chapel, where his monument is provided with pilasters carved to represent piles of books, edges outward, according to the contemporary method of shelving books.

The foundation stone of the quadrangle was laid March 30, 1613, and the quadrangle was completed in about six years time. It consists of three storeys on the north, east and south, with a vaulted passage running through the middle of the north and south sides. The entrances from the quadrangle to the various schools have their names lettered in gilt over the doorways. The gate tower in the middle of the east side is open at the ground level; its west front toward the quadrangle has superim-

posed columns of the five classic orders. On the third floor is a sculptured group representing James I enthroned under a canopy between allegorical figures of Religion and Fame. The figures were originally gilt, but in 1614 King James had them painted white because when the sun shone on them they dazzled his eyes. In 1634 a beginning was made in the erection of the new western side of the quadrangle, ostensibly to correspond with the eastern cross-aisle of 1610. It was finished in 1640 and its upper floor constitutes the latest structural addition to the library, above ground. In 1659 this part of the library was named in honor of John Selden because of his valuable bequest of books, and is still known as the Selden end.

THOMAS JAMES, BODLEY'S FIRST LIBRARIAN

Thomas James was appointed librarian on November 8, 1602, the day that Bodley's Library was formally opened. Previous to his appointment as librarian, James had been a fellow of New College, and he had become favorably known through his researches among the manuscripts in the college libraries of both Oxford and Cambridge, as well as by his editing the *Philobiblon* of Richard de Bury. The 1599 Oxford edition of the latter work has a long dedication to Bodley, giving much praise to him and his associates for their liberality in the founding of the new library. There is no hint of the writer's aspiring to the librarianship.

When James was first appointed, his salary was £22 13s 4d per year, but he almost immediately asked that it be raised to £30 or £40 and at the same time he asked permission to marry. In his statutes, drawn up about 1600, Bodley had made celibacy a requisite for the librarianship, and he remonstrated with James on these "unseasonable and unreasonable motions." Bodley reluctantly consented to become the first breaker of his own statutes, which he intended should thereafter become inviolable.

No sooner was James appointed librarian than he gave evidence of his interest in the new institution by presenting to it various manuscripts, mostly of the church fathers, but which Anthony Wood says he had

taken out of several college libraries. In addition he gave sixty printed volumes. In 1605, James published the first catalog of the library, a quarto volume of 655 pages in which the books and manuscripts are grouped under the four classes of theology, medicine, law, and the arts, in a roughly alphabetical order as they stood on the shelves. There were lists of expositors of Holy Scripture, commentators on Aristotle, Hippocrates, and Galen, and also in civil and canon law. The medical and legal lists were suggested by Bodley himself.

James was desirous of helping the younger students and proposed the formation of what might be called an undergraduates' library, but Bodley did not favor the plan. "Your device for a library for the younger sort," wrote Sir Thomas, "will have many great exceptions, and one of special force, that there must be another keeper ordained for that place. And where you mention the younger sort, I know what books should be bought for them, but the elder, as well as the younger, may often have occasion to look upon them: and if there were any such, they cannot require so great a renown. In effect, to my understanding, there is much to be said against it, as undoubtedly yourself will readily find upon further consideration."

Brian Twyne, the historian, expressed a wish "that Mr. James would frequent his place more diligently, keepe his houres, remove away his superfluous papers lienge scattered about the desks, and shewe himselfe more pliable and facill in directinge of the students to their bookees and purposes." We have other evidence that his career as librarian was not what had been hoped for by either the founder or his later associates. Yet it is granted that his learning was extensive, and he was "esteemed by some a living library," and he was also skilled in deciphering manuscripts and in detecting forged readings. He says that he resigned the librarianship on account of his severe bodily suffering.

Shortly after his resignation, James issued a second edition of the catalog in 1620, a quarto of 575 pages, in which the classified arrangement of the first edition was abandoned for the alphabetical author list, which has been retained ever since. In his

preface, James gives as his reason for the change the frequent difficulty of deciding to what class a book should be assigned and the inconvenience resulting from binding together the works of the same author. He dilates on the value of the library to foreigners who can there consult 16,000 volumes for six hours each day excepting Sundays and holidays. As evidence of the richness of its stores, he says that there are over one hundred folios and quarto volumes on military art in Greek, Latin and other languages, and that there are some three or four thousand books in French, Italian and Spanish. He calls attention to the fact that heretical and schismatical books are not to be read without leave of the Vice-Chancellor and Regius Professor of Divinity.

LATER LIBRARIANS

Humphrey Wanley was given the place of assistant in the library in 1695-96, at a salary of £12 per year, but at the end of the year he received a special stipend of £10 and later of £15 "for his pains about Dr. Bernard's books." His task was to select from Dr. Bernard's books such as were suitable for purchase by the Bodleian. The selection brought on a bitter quarrel with Dr. Thomas Hyde, the head librarian. This estrangement was of short duration, and in 1698 Hyde suggested Wanley as his successor, but, without a degree, he was ineligible. In April of 1701, in introducing Wanley to Harley, Dr. George Hickes said that Wanley had "the best skill in ancient hands and manuscripts of any man not only of this, but I believe of any former age, and I wish for the sake of the public that he might meet with the same public encouragement here that he would have met with in France, Holland, or Sweden, had he been born in any of these countries." Wanley lived so much among old manuscripts that he seems to have fashioned his ordinary talk after the formalities of the old documents. Alexander Pope, who was an excellent mimic, took pleasure in taking off Wanley's stilted phraseology.

The salaries paid the librarians during the eighteenth century were pitifully small, but then the duties were not particularly onerous. The staff was expected only to catalog the few books that were received in

the ordinary course of events and to wait upon the readers, who were by no means numerous. During the decade 1730-40 an average of only one or two books per day are entered in the registers as loaned to readers; frequently there are many days without a single entry. For the arranging or cataloging of any new collections the staff expected special pay. Thus in 1722 the librarian asked payment for making certain new hand-lists, but the request was denied. Nothing daunted, he repeated his claim annually until in 1725 it was allowed to the amount of nearly £6. That it was clearly understood that such work formed no part of the librarian's regular duties is seen from a letter of 1751 from Richard Rawlinson, the generous donor of the large collection bearing his name, to Owen, the librarian, saying, "I think large benefactors should pay the expenses of entries into the Bodleian, as their books are useless till so entered." In this same letter Rawlinson says that he had heard a complaint that in the time of the previous librarian, Dr. Fysher, "there was a great neglect in the entry of books into the Benefactors' Catalogue, and into the interleaved one of the library; as to these objections, my answers were as ready as true, at least I hope so, that Dr. Fysher's indisposition disabled him much from the duty of his office, and that I did not think every small benefaction ought to load the velom register." In a letter to Rawlinson, two years previous, Owen had defended the administration of his predecessor, Dr. Fysher, saying that "no man could have the faithful discharge of his office more at heart than he had, as I can assert from my knowledge of the man's personal character, and from the minutes I find in the library as his successor."

REFERENCE VS. CIRCULATION

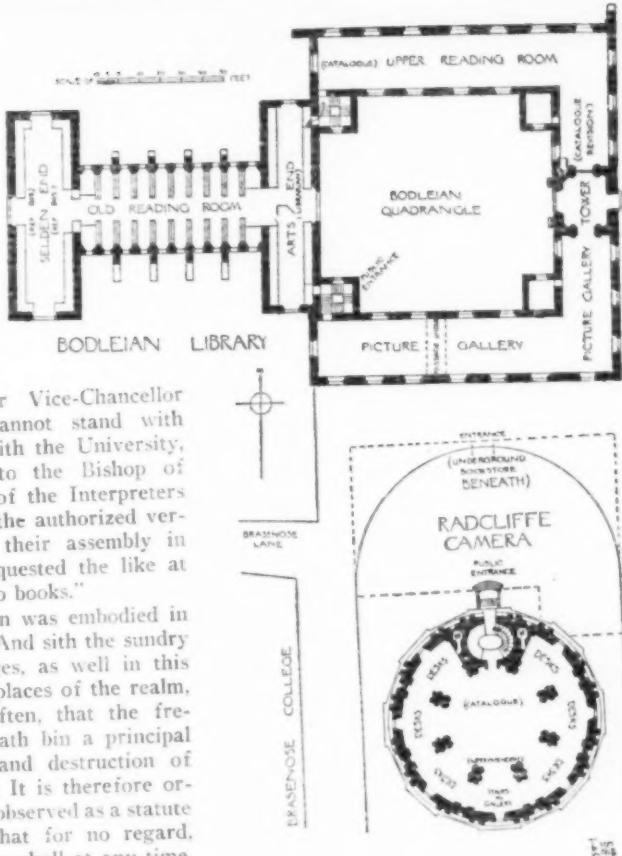
The Bodleian is primarily devoted to study and research, and works of fiction are not in general given out to other than graduates of the University, unless the reader has some literary purpose in asking for them and so states it on the call slip. Sir Thomas was very explicit in his directions as to the use of the library for reference purposes only. He confesses to having connived at first at Sir Henry Savile's having a book for a very short space of time,

because he was likely to become a great benefactor of the library. But Bodley declared that, after making the statutes, neither he nor anyone else should be allowed the same liberty upon any occasion whatsoever. "The sending of any book out of the library may be assented to by no means," said he in a letter, "neither is it a matter that the University or Vice-Chancellor are to deal in. It cannot stand with my publick resolution with the University, and my denial made to the Bishop of Gloucester and the rest of the Interpreters [*i. e.* the translators of the authorized version of the Bible] in their assembly in Christ Church, who requested the like at my hands for one or two books."

The founder's decision was embodied in the following statute: "And sith the sundry examples of former ages, as well in this University, as in other places of the realm, have taught us over-often, that the frequent loan of books, hath bin a principal occasion of the ruin and destruction of many famous libraries; It is therefore ordered and decreed to be observed as a statute of irrevocable force, that for no regard, pretence, or cause, there shall at any time, any volume, either of these that are chained, or of others unchained, be given or lent, to any person or persons, of whatsoever state or calling, upon any kind of caution, or offer of security, for his faithful restitution; and that no such book or volume shall at any time, by any whatsoever, be carried forth of the library, for any longer space, or other uses, and purposes, than, if need so require, to be sold away for altogether, as being superfluous or unprofitable; or changed for some other of a better edition; or being over-worn to be new bound again, and immediately returned, from whence it was removed. For the execution whereof in every particular, there shall no man intermeddle, but the keeper himself alone, who is also to proceed with the knowledge, liking, and direction of those publick over-

seers, whose authority we will notify in other statutes ensuing."

Thomas Barlow, at one time librarian, tells how William, Bishop of Lincoln, was in 1624 denied a certain book which he wished to borrow. Sir Thomas Roe presented 29 manuscripts to the Bodleian in 1628 and suggested that his books should be allowed to circulate for purposes of printing if proper security were given, and this suggestion was accepted by convocation. In the following year the Earl of Pembroke presented the Barrocci collection and expressed a willingness to allow the manuscripts to be loaned if thought necessary, but one of them suffered irrevocable injury shortly after it came into the library. In 1634 the library acquired by



gift the manuscripts of Sir Kenelm Digby with the stipulation that their use could not be strictly confined within the walls of the library, but afterwards he modified this, leaving the matter to the discretion of the university authorities and consequently they fell into the general Bodleian statutes. The next five years were signalized by the donations of Archbishop Laud, who charged that none of the books should on any account be taken out of the library, only on condition that they be printed and so become public property, in which case there was sufficient security to be demanded and proof by the Vice-Chancellors and proctors, and after printing the manuscripts should be immediately restored to their proper places in the library. Professor Chandler claimed that this stipulation of Laud had not been observed of late years by the curators. In 1636 Laud himself was refused when he wished to borrow the manuscript of Robert Hare's book of University Privileges. King Charles requested the loan of a book and was refused in 1645, and in 1654 Cromwell, who wanted to borrow a book for the Portuguese ambassador, was also refused. Both rulers not only acquiesced in the decision but expressed their approval of the Bodleian statutes. In 1654 Selden was permitted by convocation to borrow manuscripts from the Barrocci, Roe, and Digby collections on condition that he did not have more than three out at a time and that he gave a bond of £100 for the return of each manuscript within a year. When Selden's own books came as a bequest to the Bodleian his executors stipulated that no book from his collection should thereafter be loaned to any person on any condition.

At different times it has been proposed to so modify the statutes as to sanction the lending of books, a practice which had been permitted to go on at various periods without authority. The proposal to convert the Bodleian into a lending library has been scornfully rejected on several occasions as a violation of the Founder's expressed will, and sure to work harm to the institution. The argument that since foreign libraries were willing to lend, the Bodleian ought to be willing to reciprocate, did not appeal to Professor Chandler, one of the most ac-

tive and outspoken of the curators. He thought it about as valid as if one should say: "My friend X has signified his willingness to lend me his banjo, and therefore I am bound to lend him my Erard's piano, if he asks for it." "The Bodleian," said he, "is equalled and even far surpassed in point of numbers by other libraries, but for quality and real value there are not in all the world a dozen that could, or by any competent person would, be compared with it, and this fact makes all the difference when lending is in question. You might lend and lose half the books at Göttingen, and still be able without very much trouble or expense to replace them to the satisfaction of that University. By losing a single half-dozen of some of our Bodleian books, you might seriously maim and cripple a large department; and as to replacing the half-dozen, you might just as well try to replace the coal in our coal pits."

Chandler considered it a degradation of the Bodleian to look on it as a sort of enlarged and diversified Mudie. "Our books may be all over Oxford,—nay, all over Europe; they may be in Germany, in France, in India, in London, at Cambridge, and Heaven only knows where! What is all this but the first step toward turning the Bodleian into a vast and vulgar circulating library? I must say again, as I have said elsewhere, that the Bodleian Library is absolutely peerless and unique; it was founded and augmented by learned men for learned men; it was never meant for the motley crowd which in the present day crams the Camera and the library itself. It is sad to one who remembers what the Bodleian was even thirty years ago to see such rapid decline, such manifest token of disregard for all that once rendered the place a sacred spot." If the University "would but remember what a unique and priceless treasure it possesses in this noble library, if it only knew how easy it is for rashness and ignorance to damage and to ruin it, how difficult it is even for knowledge to preserve it, ability and willingness to serve it would be the indispensable and the only qualifications demanded, and neither age, nor rank, dignity, nor above all party, would be for one moment taken into account."

[To Be Concluded.]

LIBRARY PLANNING

BY JAMES I. WYER, JR., *Director New York State Library, Albany, and President of the New York Library Association, 1913-14.*

FOR over 200 years American cities have grown fortuitously haphazard, with no studied or logical effort to secure beauty, utility or healthfulness. Their location, lay-out, industries, etc., have been matters of chance. Their streets have followed cow-paths and Indian trails. Now after a century or two we have begun to give some attention to their welfare and are on the crest of a wave of city planning. Architects and landscape gardeners dream dreams and see visions of an idealized, often a fanciful city. Engineers and skilled executives bring these visions down to earth, attach to them conditions for practical development. Professional city planners, latest of the countless brood of experts, provide open spaces, parks, playgrounds, boulevards, see that public buildings are segregated and beautified, that art objects are effectively placed, that all building is so restricted as to be sanitary, and arrange for all necessary details to realize the dream. These dreams, the details for their interpretation, the ideal as well as the practical, with pictures, plans and specifications are then all put into print as a definite program for the city's growth.

Why not a similar program for each library? Why not library planning as well as city planning? How many librarians have ever taken pencil and paper and set down or spread upon the records a definite, carefully considered statement of the aim, functions and work of their libraries, the scope of their collections and the environments which condition these things? It would surely be a salutary and interesting exercise in composition, for every library no less than every city needs such a plan, and the library plan like the city plan should be a blend of dream and detail, of prophecy and performance. It should be a survey noting not only past history and present conditions, but also looking into and planning for the future so far as this may ever be possible.

Such a library plan is only in accord with

an increasingly prevalent usage of which the city plan is but one instance. We hear of surveys, educational, industrial, military, scientific, social, relating to a city (Pittsburgh Survey), a state (the Carnegie Foundation report on education in Vermont), a region or a nation (the work and report of the Country Life Commission), which clear the ground, assemble the data and pave the way for the definitive plan. A competent survey and plan are commoner in commerce, in industrial enterprise, where gain is at stake than in intellectual and spiritual enterprise, though the latter have in very recent years been taking many leaves from the books of business and affairs.

I suppose surveys and plans are but necessary preliminaries and parts of that semi-mythical ogre, Scientific Management, of which we hear so much nowadays, a truly odious and impertinent term when applied to things of the spirit, but which may with a degree of propriety be applied to the conduct of institutions which foster the intellectual and spiritual life, for while education, religion and culture in essence have naught in common with scientific management, it can scarcely be denied that schools, churches and libraries may be administered either well or ill. They are all spenders of public or trust funds and certainly every such institution is under obligation to spend these funds not only honestly but wisely. I fear it is true that libraries and schools in our country have, Topsy-like, "just growed" instead of having been "brought up" with method, foresight and large mindedness, and that untold waste, duplication and groping for adjustment have resulted. Crass individualism has been the too dominant note in library development. Each library for the past fifty years has gone on its way pretty much regardless of its neighbors, its most fitting office, its obvious special functions or the conditions of resources and environment which must color and condition its work. More attention

has been paid to getting libraries launched than to providing them with chart and compass. Once launched, two familiar and sacred articles in the sailing directions were, and too often still are, "Take everything" and "Part with nothing." After a half century many single libraries are getting pretty well organized and in service they are differentiating into distinct types. The time has come to survey the entire field at once and to consider each library not alone and unrelated to any other, but as a part of the great whole, as a factor "in a single comprehensive organization in which each member shall have its own definite part to play, yet will also stand in distinct and mutually helpful relations to all the other members." (C. H. Gould, A. L. A. Bulletin 3:122.)

Social and industrial changes too, swift and momentous, have profoundly affected the aims and methods of all social and civic institutions, libraries no less than others. The telephone, the parcel post, rural delivery, good roads and motor cars, the ultimate possibilities of which in library administration are not yet remotely realized, may easily affect and have affected not only practices but policies as well. Within the library field itself union card catalogs, union lists of serials, lists showing the location of special collections, information bureaus, interlibrary loans, all serve to weld library resources together for reference work and to scatter books far and wide at slight cost, in a way undreamed of twenty-five years ago. And as the resources of *all* or of *many* libraries are thus brought within easy reach of *each*, there open at once vast possibilities for inter-library relations, the highest effectiveness of which will depend upon the measure in which each library plans its own work and shapes its own collections with relation to the whole. With the resources of *all* more and more available for *each*, libraries will be freer to become careful selections of books instead of mere collections. Any one may collect books but not all can select from them a notable library.

What are the factors and influences which suggest and condition a library plan?

1. The community and clientele.

These are the chiefest of all factors in

determining the program for a library. Is it in an industrial center (Gloversville), an educational center (Ithaca), the suburb of a great city (White Plains)? In no one of these three typical communities will the library's collection of books, its methods of work and the demands upon it, closely resemble these factors in either one of the other towns.

2. Other libraries in the community.

The library facilities of any city must be considered as a unit and the fullest measure of co-operation between all of them should exist. One, and only one library in a community should attempt an exhaustive collection relating to local history; an extensive collection of government documents should be built up at only one library. One library should emphasize reference work and another circulation, and each attempt to strengthen itself and the other in their respective fields.

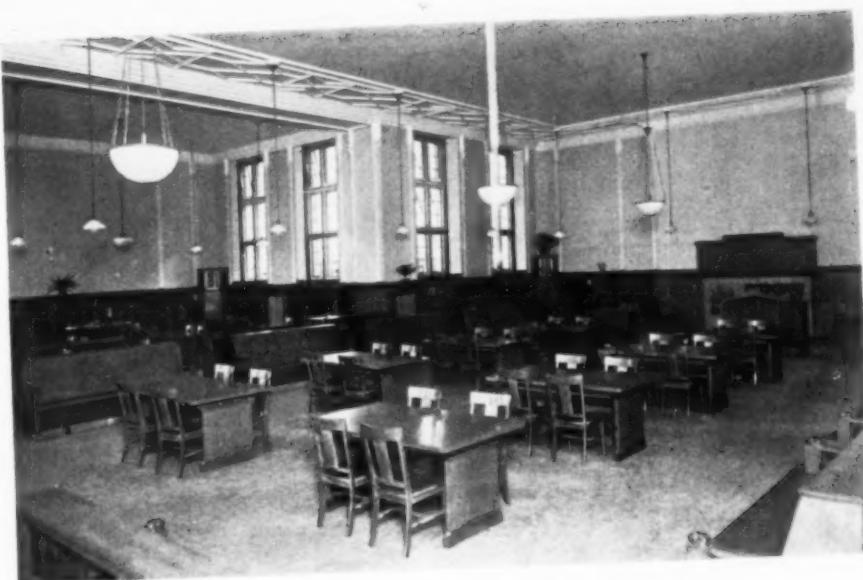
3. Other libraries anywhere available.

Every library in even the smallest town, particularly in the smallest town, should know intimately the resources and privileges offered by libraries in the nearest large city, by the state library, by the Library of Congress, and should rely upon and utilize these privileges for all exceptional demands.

And in turn the small library will sometimes acquire or learn of a rare book, an unusual broadside or manuscript, or a special collection which obviously relate to or belong in a larger library in another county or city, perhaps even in another state and which it may be instrumental in locating appropriately.

4. Present and prospective resources of the library.

Present fiscal resources are easier to reckon with than those to come. Gifts and bequests are fitful, public appropriations fluctuate, income waxes and wanes with commercial and industrial plenty or dearth. And yet such factors as are reasonably constant may be counted upon to justify undertaking a new line of work or adding a new collection or subject to the book resources or scope of the collections. This matter of the growth of a library suggests some interesting observations. Not every library should expect to continue indefinitely to



INTERIOR OF THE BROWNSVILLE CHILDREN'S BRANCH



NEW BROWNSVILLE CHILDREN'S BRANCH, BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY
See page 701

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grow in number of titles. Some libraries will fulfill their proper ends without ever becoming appreciably larger, and the number of such (chiefly public, circulating or subscription libraries) will tend to increase. In places where the population is stationary or is tending to become so and which have been served for say twenty-five years by wide awake public libraries with reasonably adequate incomes the new titles bought each year will very often not greatly exceed the total of books replaced, worn out and not replaced, weeded out as obsolete or no longer useful and the annual additions of bound periodicals, which latter while strengthening the library do not add new titles to its catalog. A regular examination of a large number of library reports will show a good many which record a net gain of accessions very much less than the number of new titles acquired. Just as a store in the country or outlying part of a city will do a healthy and successful business for years with a stock of goods frequently turned over but nearly constant in size, without ever becoming or expecting to become a mammoth down town emporium; so a public library in a small town or a branch serving a stable population of 40,000 will some day reach a size which will be about adequate for the normal and regular needs of its community. For exceptional needs in literature as in laces, in magazines as in millinery, the small local vendor must expect to serve his customers by bringing from the larger metropolitan shops what he does not find necessary to carry constantly in stock. But the small and constant stocks of neither grocer nor library will be identical in detail year by year. Each will reflect the new and changing tastes of their patrons in books as well as in breakfast foods, in fiction as in fruits, in poetry as in provisions. Is it not possible that some libraries strive unduly for mere size, for a large accessions number and pay too little heed to the fitness of the books for their patrons? When a merchant embarks upon unwise and ill-judged expansion he invites disaster.

There are on the other hand, certain factors and influences which operate to make library planning difficult, sometimes wholly to prevent it. These are:

1. An unsympathetic or indifferent gov-

erning board, one which will refuse to do its proper part in occupying the local library field, which may be oblivious to its opportunities or narrow in its conceptions of the library's field and functions; unwilling, for example, to part with inappropriate books. Another type of library board may be too ambitious, insisting upon needless and wasteful duplication, so zealous of the library's renown or so filled with the spirit of competition that its effort will be to drive out all other library enterprise as a business house drives out a competitor;

2. Disregard or ignorance on the part of other libraries of natural, logical or definitely settled co-operative functions and opportunities;

3. Gifts and bequests which are inappropriate or which have ill-judged conditions or restrictions attached.

This is a large, a difficult and a delicate matter. It is ungracious to specify them, but we all can cite cases where a person sincerely desirous of giving a library to a city or village and of providing adequately for its conduct and support has left matters as nicely calculated to harass, postpone or actually to defeat the desired end as if an enemy had planned the bequest and written the will. The specific varieties of awkward, ill-advised, unconsidered testamentary efforts in nominal behoof of libraries are numerous far beyond belief or the time to catalog them here. This may be a good time and place to record a bit of sound and gratuitous advice to which may be referred prospective library benefactors. It is this—that no testamentary provision touching a library should be finally fixed without full consultation with a library adviser of recognized renown and familiar with the local conditions to be affected.

Once fairly founded and running the library, or more accurately the librarian, will again and again be beset by this business of inappropriate gifts. If its founder or a long-time trustee is unswervingly determined to present to the library at Rustic Cross Roads the finest collection of books in the world on Tlingit mythology, how are you going to prevent it? And this is exactly the kind of thing that is being done every week.

We find collections, notable but erratically bestowed, on Arctic exploration in the

library of the Western Reserve Historical Society and in the New London, Connecticut, Public Library, on chess at the Library Company of Philadelphia, on English grammars at Ohio Wesleyan University, and at St. Lawrence University the Credner collection, unclassified, uncataloged, unknown, of 2000 German titles on the theological history of the Reformation. The Scottish Rite Masonic Library in Washington has an important collection on American travel; the Metropolitan Museum of Art has an unusual Franklin collection; the Brookline, Massachusetts, Public Library has a collection of slave laws of the southern states; a public library in a distinctly rural community of 1200 people in this state has the \$3000 set of Curtis' American Indian. How many libraries ever engaged in diplomacy or argument to avert a gift or to direct it into more sensible and legitimate channels? How many even scrutinize as to suitability the considerable grist of free books and pamphlets which daily reach their libraries?

Library planning begins with the smallest single library. No library is so tiny or so remote that it may not with profit take thought of its own proper and particular purpose, but the very first such thought must and will be inseparable from the obvious fact that no library can or should live to itself alone. "All are needed by each one."

The best plan for even the smallest library involves thought for other libraries and forces consideration of the programs, or at least the facilities—the possibilities for co-operation afforded by neighboring libraries and in turn the reciprocal favors and facilities which your own library (be it small or great) can offer to all other libraries of the county, city, state, or even country. These considerations will be factors and large factors in determining the legitimate field and function of your own collection and in preparing for it a formal plan.

While there probably is more informal regard paid to such local co-ordination among libraries than is generally known, especially in the purchase of books, yet there are certainly few such examples as that of the written agreement existing between the chief libraries of Chicago, defining the

scope of their respective collections. It would be interesting to know how many single libraries have ever drawn up a formal program for their own guidance. If every library in the land should after careful consideration formulate such a plan as is here suggested and live up to it, while absolutely rigid and exact results would not follow nor are they indeed probably desirable even if possible, these very salutary tendencies and results among others would be inevitably and eventually appear:

1. Duplication of purchases would be prevented. One illustration will suffice. Liberal grants to American college libraries for books plus the zeal and vigilance of European book sellers have resulted in placing more sets of some of the expensive and relatively little used European serials in American libraries than are really needed. Two sets of a carefully selected list of such serials placed in the John Crerar Library, for example, would probably serve two dozen Mississippi Valley college libraries each of which has either bought these sets or means to buy them at the earliest opportunity, at prices which are rapidly increasing because of the large number of competitors;

2. Unnecessary competition among libraries for material would be greatly reduced. Too many libraries are buying material itself intrinsically desirable but which a wider knowledge of the contents of other libraries would show to be more logically placed elsewhere. This refers, of course, not to minor current purchases but to libraries *en bloc* or to extensive and unusual sets of periodicals and transactions.

3. Library resources on special subjects would become better segregated and consolidated. Notable special collections would acquire added material and renown and would be more appropriately located;

4. The functions of different types of libraries as well as the resources of individual libraries would become more sharply defined and more easily and exactly known;

5. The reference resources of all libraries would acquire added and easier effectiveness, mobility and unity;

6. Many libraries would be freed from fixed over-head charges for organizing and administering irrelevant and unnecessary

material which if kept at all would be diverted or transferred to more appropriate depositories.

Library planning to be most potent must be universal and therefore of wide publicity. Of course if *every* library had a model plan based on the knowledge of every other library necessary to its own program, then a wide and sufficient publicity would be obtained. This ideal cannot be reached at once or rapidly but the best way to work toward it is for each library to make its own plan and furnish copies to all other interested libraries. In the Handbook for readers issued by the New York State Library and distributed to all registered libraries and high schools in the state appears a detailed statement of the scope of the State Library's collections and the privileges offered by it to all other libraries of the state. This is very well—though our correspondence indicates that the contents of the Handbook are not as minutely familiar to many libraries as they should be—but think how useful would be a handbook containing similar statements for every library in the state.

Another benefit from library planning is that it brings to each library and especially to small libraries a new sense of professional solidarity. It reveals you to yourself as part of a much broader and more effective library machinery. It widens horizons.

The moment that, in making a plan for one library, you consider (as you must) other libraries, that moment you touch the fringe of a kindred and equally important topic, library co-ordination.

This is not a new subject. It has been discussed at library meetings and by committees for a dozen years or more, notably by President Eliot at the Magnolia conference in 1902 when he urged the separation of dead books from live ones and the providing of a place of sepulture or storage for them. In 1909 at Bretton Woods, Mr. C. H. Gould, who has already been quoted, elaborated and vivified Dr. Eliot's plan by suggesting regional libraries which should not only act as custodians of all books, dead or live, deposited with them by libraries in their district, but which should act as clearing houses, central reference and lending libraries and in general relieve all libraries of

all functions not appropriate to their current local work. This ambitious plan for library co-ordination has as yet been wholly theory. It can be tried fairly only on a very large scale. Other papers have discussed it, committees have turned it round and round and while there is general agreement as to the importance of the matter, no practical realizing step has ever been taken. Does not library planning make library co-operation more definite? May not library planning hasten library co-operation in the following definite ways?

1. Let every library make a plan for itself.
2. Let certain great libraries plan for and with those of a given region, for example, the state library for all libraries in the state, or all the libraries of the same city. Suppose in New York state the State Library should attempt to put into print a statement emphasizing and detailing its relation to all other New York libraries; defining more specifically the functions and limitations of local collections whether in public, college or historical libraries, and stating in detail the specific opportunities for mutual co-operation.
3. Certain groups of libraries of the same type (college libraries, state libraries, historical libraries) might make a plan for the entire group. Thus it might be agreed among them that each state library should have first claim to the best collection of laws and public documents of its own state, that all others should recognize this by refraining from competition, by referring offers to the state most interested, perhaps even by turning over books owned by one state library which are lacking from the collections of the state of first publication.

The foregoing statements are based on the general assumption that there is far too little method in planning and building up the book collections in our libraries and too little definite and formal thought as to their aims and work. Libraries are not alone in this aimless or indifferent attitude. An analogy is not far to seek. It is a truism in educational circles that there are too many colleges; Bulletin 4 of the Carnegie Foundation asserts in positive fashion that there are too many medical schools. There are not yet too many libraries for we are later

in the educational field than schools and colleges but ere there shall be too many libraries let us stop and do some sober thinking so that the warning already sounded to other educational institutions shall not come to be true about us. I said a moment ago that there are not yet too many libraries. But in one field of library endeavor—the offices created by our several state governments to centralize certain library functions which should be performed by the

state—state libraries, library commissions, legislative reference bureaus, historical libraries—it seems quite clear that there has already been some duplication of work and that consolidation would be wise in some states. It is probably well merely as a measure of reasonable precaution in the case of a movement developing so fast as our libraries have lately grown and are now growing, occasionally to "stop, look and listen."

RELATION OF THE LIBRARY TO THE BOY SCOUT AND CAMP FIRE GIRL MOVEMENT*

BY MISS ELIZABETH MANCHESTER, *Detroit Public Library.*

It is full many a league from the illuminated manuscript and the chained volume of the past to the printed page and open shelf of to-day, and as we see history in the making, as well as standard and popular fiction flashed upon the screens of the "movies," one peers into the future and wonders if our library buildings with all their elaborate equipment may not be outgrown, and the knowledge conveyed by the printed page of the present transmitted in some more advanced manner.

In the face of progress and changing conditions why should we cling to only one method of distributing knowledge? The passing of a book over a charging desk.

It seemed that almost unawares the story-hour stole upon us and we found ourselves giving the children in the most concrete form and in the most fascinating manner the best that literature had to offer. This was followed by the illustrated lecture of the specialist furnishing the busy adult with a broad knowledge of technical subjects as well as of travel and of history, formerly obtained only through individual research and study; and now we are reaching out through clubs of various sorts, to attract and hold our young people, and it is of our work in this connection, that I am asked to speak to you today. The Boy Scout and Camp Fire Girl

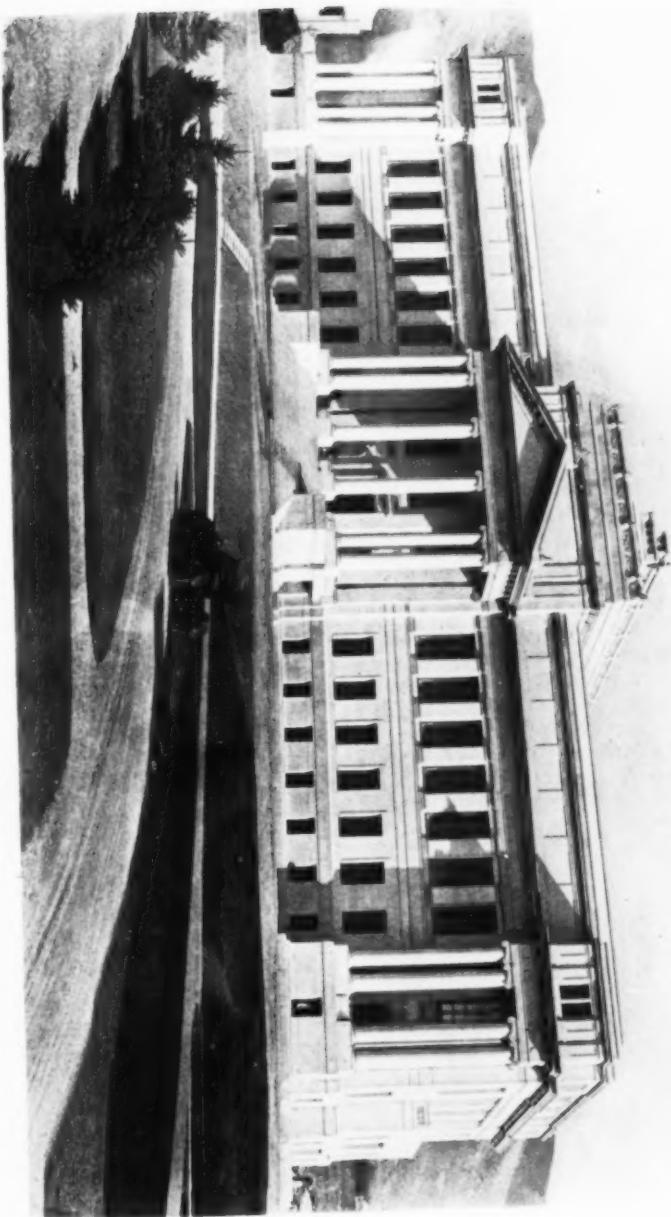
organizations as developed in connection with branch library work in Detroit.

For some years we have had literary and scientific clubs for boys and girls as a part of our library work, but there is a large percentage of young people whom the library never can hope to reach by books or reading, and it is to this class that the Boy Scout and Camp Fire idea especially appeals. Through introducing these organizations in connection with our work we may attract their attention and then it is our own fault if we do not make the most of our opportunity.

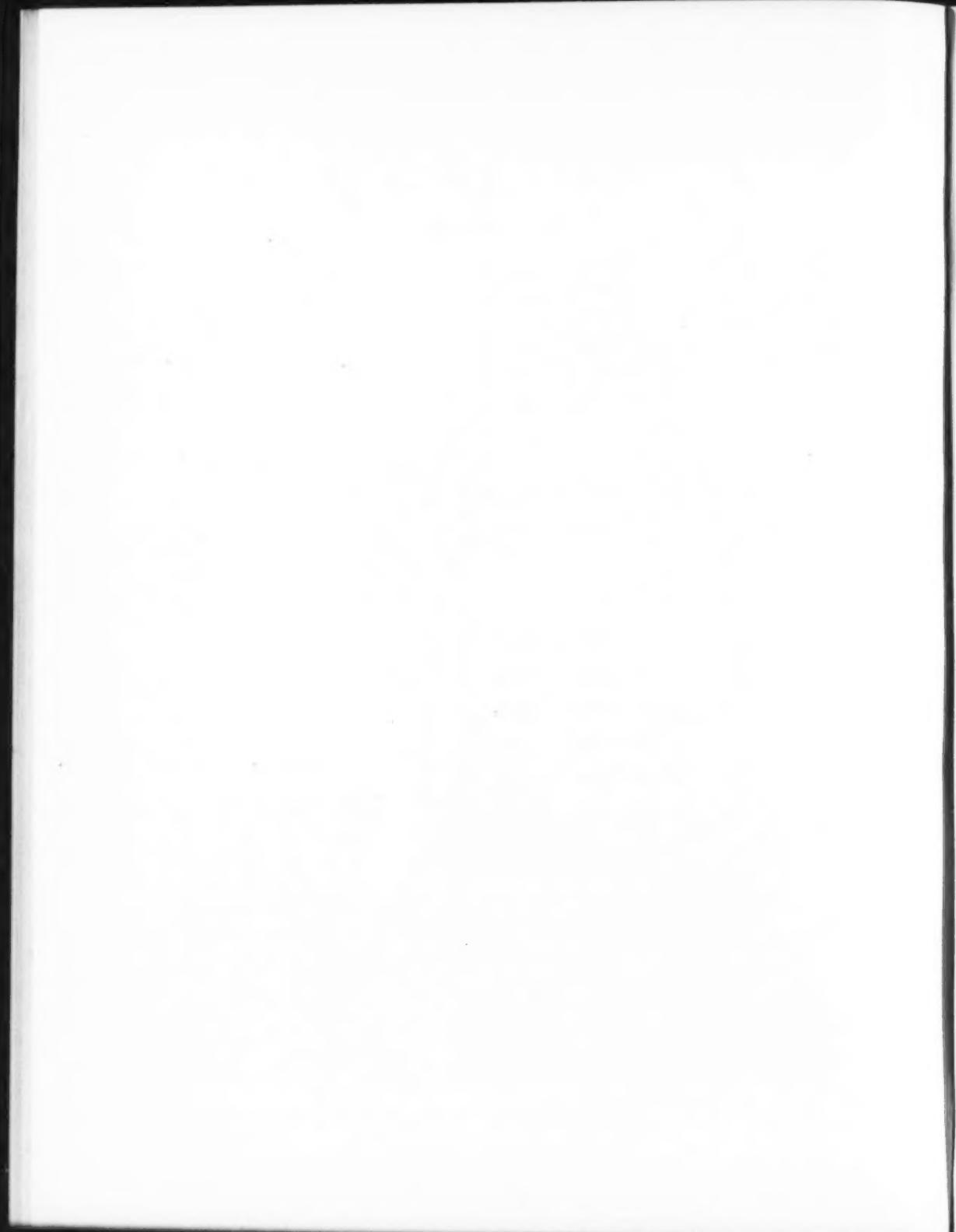
I have seen a group of Camp Fire girls who formerly had refused to read anything but the lightest fiction, led through their interest in first aid work to the biographies of Florence Nightingale and Clara Barton and through searching for an Indian legend upon which to found their Camp Fire, become thoroughly interested in Indian folklore. Moreover, boys who never used the library before becoming scouts, were persuaded to read Cooper and biographies of Audubon and Crockett, through a system of merit marks offered by their scout master, for a certain number of books checked on their library cards.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that our branch librarians have personally conducted these clubs. This is not the case. We have simply confined ourselves to organization, the supplying of our library auditoriums as meeting places, and

*Read at the Michigan-Wisconsin library meeting, Menominee-Marinette, July 29-31, 1914.



NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
See page 708



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the purchase and distribution of relative literature. The clubs are under the direct charge of scout masters and guardians supplied from the headquarters of these organizations, or secured by the librarian through interesting someone in the neighborhood capable of being placed in charge. These in turn obtain the services of specialists who give instructions in first aid, astronomy, etc. The Boy Scout troops have adopted the names of branches with which they are affiliated, and in some cases the librarian has acted as secretary and treasurer and assisted in raising funds to finance the summer camp. The library also furnishes lectures allied to their various activities, and places on exhibition photographs, posters, and bulletins to illustrate to the people in the neighborhood the part their clubs are taking in the general work. Properly conducted a Boy Scout troop soon becomes a vital factor in any community. "Be prepared" and "Do a good turn daily" is their motto, and scouts are always ready to lend a helping hand individually or collectively. To illustrate: On Memorial Day the patriotic societies of our neighborhood called upon our branch library for scouts to decorate graves in the cemetery. A large delegation responded and worked diligently all day, notwithstanding the fact that there was a circus within a few blocks. On another occasion, we received a call for help from a lady who had recently moved into our district, whose two small boys were, for some unknown reason, being persecuted by a band of malicious youngsters. She was at a loss how to handle the situation, when one of the children remarked, "If there were some boy scouts around these fellows would be afraid to pick on us." Being impressed with this idea she called and asked our advice. A couple of the scouts were sent to the home to discuss the situation with the mother and it was decided to warn the gang to behave themselves, and if this had no effect to call for reinforcements to handle the situation. It happened, however, that several of the gang lurking in the neighborhood observed the visit of the scouts and learned from one of the small boys why they had come. Although the scouts were prepared to enforce order, their mere appearance proved suffi-

cient to check the trouble and nothing more was heard of the matter.

We all know Tom Sawyers exist to-day as surely as they did in Mark Twain's time. Imagine if you can, the ingenuity of a Tom Sawyer directed to the daily invention of a good turn. While this practice often has its humorous side, its daily repetition is an influence for character building which cannot be over-estimated. We have in our Library a "good turn box" belonging to the scouts and made by them, in which each week are deposited accounts of good turns rendered. At the weekly scout meeting these are read aloud, names being withheld, and the troops vote on the number of credits each scout deserves.

The foundation of the Boy Scout movement is so secure, its development in all countries and under all conditions capable of such constant growth, that I do not think it too much to assert that the idea was an inspiration. It is, primarily, applied discipline to the "gang" spirit, and as has been said, "Not the discipline of the barrack yard, but the discipline of the New Testament."

The Boy Scout movement has for its aim the development of the boy, mentally, morally and physically. The clean, wholesome, outdoor exercise gives him an outlet for his high spirits, at the same time training him for his coming manhood. When on a "hike" or in a summer camp the scout learns many things of value that the ordinary boy never has an opportunity to become acquainted with.

Before he becomes a scout a boy must promise:

"On my honor I will do my best:
To do my duty to God and my country
and to obey the scout law;
To help other people at all times;
To keep myself physically strong, men-
tally awake, and morally straight."

Following are the twelve scout laws which he promises to obey: To be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, and reverent.

It appeared that the introduction of Boy Scout troops in connection with branch libraries in Detroit was undertaken at the

psychological moment. Last year we opened six branch libraries and this meant the handling, subduing and winning over, of just as many "gangs" as happened to exist in these six districts. Those branch libraries where scout troops were immediately organized found them of the greatest assistance. They were able to handle difficult situations when the police failed and in some cases the "gangs" were converted into scout troops, thus establishing order in a very short time. We have not, however, thought it advisable to attempt to found a troop in a neighborhood where a similar movement was already under way; wasting time and energy when as much might be accomplished along library lines, by co-operating with troops already established. On the other hand, the library is in a position to reach boys and girls who can not be appealed to through either the church or the school, and the Boy Scout leaders tell me that for this reason the library troops are most successful. They have no particular religious affiliations and they are cosmopolitan.

When our librarian was requested by the Michigan Library Association to give a report on the Boy Scout and Camp Fire work at this meeting, the President wrote: "It seems that there are people who do not approve of the Boy Scouts or Camp Fire Girls idea, and therefore, of course, feel that the library should have nothing to do with it." In our work in Detroit we have met with no opposition along this line, but when the Boy Scouts were first organized the labor unions, the Socialists and the Roman Catholics raised some objections. The Boy Scout Manual first printed in England and from which our manual was copied, contains some references which offended the labor union leaders of this country. As soon as this was discovered the whole edition of this work was called in and the offending clauses eliminated. In the meantime, word had gone over the country that labor union leaders were not in sympathy with the movement. It has taken time to live this down, notwithstanding the fact that later all objections were withdrawn, and there is a letter on file at scout headquarters in New York to this effect. The objections raised by the Ro-

man Catholics have also been overcome and they are now hearty in their co-operation.

The criticism advanced by the Socialist party is based on alleged militarism. It is a fact that the Boy Scouts drill and march, but when scouting is understood it is plainly seen that this is only for the purpose of organization and discipline. An editorial in the *Detroit News* on this subject says in part: "Boy Scouts wear a uniform, it is true, but so do ambassadors and bell hops. Probably it is because their activities lead out into the open that their uniform is more like the standard military dress than some others. For some people of queer notions a uniform is in itself an offence to the eye and an alarm to the understanding. The Boy Scout learns to obey orders, keep himself clean, support contention with his fellows without recourse to rowdyism, and have regard for his physical and moral health. This may be military in the sense that military training aims to accomplish the same effects, but they are the effects which fundamentally are required for good citizenship and that seems to be the really all inclusive aim of the Boy Scout organization."

The expense involved in founding and maintaining Camp Fire groups is the only point of disapproval I have heard advanced in connection with this movement. It does not seem to me that this is great enough to stand in the way of any wide-awake club of girls. Miss Parker, the national secretary of the Association, says on this subject: "We believe absolutely in the principle of self-support. Instead of girls being encouraged to expect something for nothing they are trained to pay with their own effort for what they get. An economic principle which will affect their whole lives is being taught through this Camp Fire fee. Girls take much more pride in the organization when they feel that they are carrying their share of responsibility in it. The annual dues amount to fifty cents a girl. There are other expenses, but these can be made as much or as little as the girl desires."

In defining for you the meaning of the Camp Fire organization I had perhaps best quote from their manual. "The Camp Fire Girls organization is for girls, what the Boy

Scout organization is for boys, with a difference. The Camp Fire girls place the emphasis first on fire, which is their symbol and which stands for the center of the home. Their watchword is Wohelo, a word made up by combining the first two letters of each of the words, Work, Health and Love. The groups are composed of members for the most part in their teens and the leader is appointed by the National Board. Her title is Guardian of the Fire, and her aim is to improve the girls morally, mentally, and physically." We have in our branch a Camp Fire group which meets once a week in our Library Club Room. But in order to emphasize the central idea of the Camp Fire the guardian holds the monthly ceremonial meeting in her home.

In the library the girls have been taught first aid, basketry and head work, a library assistant reading aloud or entertaining by story telling while these activities are in progress.

Detroit, because of its phenomenal and sudden commercial growth has found itself unprepared to cope with the recreation side of its civic activities. The library received the S. O. S. call to save our young people and responded by contributing its branch library auditoriums and the services of its branch librarians in organizing these neighborhood clubs. This experiment has worked out successfully for the good of all, and if our library ship has drifted somewhat out of the prescribed course, in establishing a precedent, it does not follow that we have lost sight of any of our library ideals or intend to unduly emphasize the social service of our branch library work.

THE A. L. A. PARTY IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

FROM a journal written by Miss Theresa Hitchler of the Brooklyn Public Library, descriptive of the travels of the A. L. A. party in Europe last summer, we are able to quote some interesting paragraphs. The party sailed from Boston July 11 on the *Canopic*, and after stopping at the Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, and Algiers, the party was landed at Naples. From Naples the party visited Amalfi, Sorrento, and Pompeii, and went from there to Rome. The remaining paragraphs are quoted verbatim from Miss Hitchler's account:

It was here in Rome that the first fearsome echo of war saluted our unbelieving ears. So well and carefully are newspapers censored in European countries that America in all probability knew before we did what the Powers were contemplating. On Saturday, August 1, we received our first disquieting conviction and the tug of war began everywhere to be felt, literally. From this time forward a damper was placed on our spirits, on our unalloyed enjoyment of the treasures and pleasures of sightseeing. Banks, hotels, and the American Express Company temporarily suspended the important operation of cashing checks and all communication with America by mail seemed cut off for the time being.

An undaunted but serious minded party of twenty-four left Rome on Monday, August 3, for Florence, a seven-hour trip by train through the most beautiful country imaginable, with the green hills of Tuscany to gladden the eyes. We now knew that the war was serious. Everywhere trains were carrying back to their various countries loyal subjects recalled by their sovereigns. Italy was neutral but mobilizing her troops. Fields as we passed them showed fewer and fewer men at work and we were glad when at last at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, we reached Florence, a city which impressed one as sad and somewhat secretive.

One of the first things we were instructed to attend to was the getting of emergency passports or certificates. To the Consul's we went and made out the necessary forms, still thinking, however, that this would prove an unnecessary precaution. But we soon began to realize the very serious aspect of the war. Our guide no longer engaged carriages for us in our visits to the various points of interest, money was scarce and the future so uncertain that the little we had, had to be carefully husbanded. We either walked or took the tram to the churches, the museums and the galleries. A visit to Dante's house was highly interesting and entertaining, not only because of the treasures there pre-

served but for the reason that a most sympathetic and intelligent guide took us through and explained everything in detail.

This was the beginning of the uncertainty as to whether we'd remain in Italy and take passage home from there or make an effort to reach London. A few fell by the wayside and returned to Naples, gaining little thereby. Most of the party were good sports and decided to push through to England if at all possible. Fortunately the danger that threatened us most seriously did not occur to the women and the mention of such possibility was withheld by the men. If Italy had not declared her neutrality we should have been trapped, unable to leave the country.

After a few days in Florence it was decided to run the risk of pushing on to Venice, so at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, August 8, we started. At Bologna we stopped and dined in the station and to our horror and surprise found our train had gone, our bags and other impedimenta dropped on the platform helter-skelter and our guide busy readjusting things to meet this unexpected change of train. The first half of our trip to Venice was wonderful. We crossed the Apennines, passing through forty-nine tunnels and over viaducts to accomplish it. The second half of the journey was through flat, green country with little variation. After crossing a narrow causeway we reached Venice at 9:55 in the evening and had our first glimpse of the fascinating old lady by moonlight, thus missing all her imperfections and seeing only what she once was. This impression remained next day when in the garish light of day we eyed her again and more keenly and critically. Out of the station we tumbled, bag and baggage, to the water front, where a barge or baggage gondola waited to take us safely to our hotel. The romance of that moonlight ride through the Grand Canal and the smaller canals, with the full moon shining overhead was only excelled by the one we took the following night, when we listened for half an hour to the strains which emanated from the floating Venetian serenaders!

The libraries we visited in Rome and Florence and Venice particularly were so different from our modern conception of

what a library should be—and do—and the collections so rare and valuable, so beautifully illuminated, many of them, that I'd almost forgotten to mention them as libraries, and our visit to them as a justification for our trip, our library pilgrimage. They have really grown in importance since the visit to the Leipzig exhibit had to be given up and the Oxford meeting faded into nothingness as we advanced. In Venice the most courteous of librarians showed us his treasures among which was the original of the Grimani Breviari, the sight of which made me want to become a collector on the spot.

The International Exhibition of Arts held in the grounds of the Gardens, which we visited one morning, was one of the strongest I'd ever seen, most interesting, and representing a refreshing variety of subjects, a welcome change after the many Madonnas and other religious pictures we'd seen and enjoyed. It was drawn from all over Europe and impressed one with the wide horizon possessed by European artists who seem not afraid to paint pictures that mean something as a rule, choosing their subjects from the great allegories or great epochs of history.

At Venice it was we heard definitely and officially that the United States Government had appropriated \$2,000,000 to assist in getting Americans home. While in Venice we three Brooklynites offered our services to Mr. Carroll the American consul and compiled for him a card catalog of all American residents registered in Venice, numbering about 800. From this time forth it became such a matter of course to state one's age and nationality upon meeting a stranger, that some of us felt quite disappointed when it wasn't demanded. Something we'd kept fairly dark for ages we quite shamelessly proclaimed to whomsoever would know. We loitered in Venice longer than we had at first intended, for our plans had to be made and remade from day to day and were contingent upon news received by our guide regarding the advisability of pushing on.

Suddenly on the night of August 11 we were notified to be ready to leave Venice for Milan next morning at 9 o'clock, the which we did, arriving there at 2:45 in the

afternoon. All pleasure and spice had gone from sightseeing. Our one thought and one topic of discussion being "Shall we be able to leave Italy, and when and how?" We visited the Milan cathedral, *cela va sans dire*. Our passports were viséed in Milan by the French consul and after an informal meeting of the members of the party it was decided that each should get all the ready money possible and that we pool it for the trip and push on at the earliest possible moment across the frontier into France. We knew for certain by that time that cutting across Switzerland was out of the question. We spent the intervening two days of waiting, while our guide went alone to the frontier at Modane to see if it looked feasible and safe, in trolley riding about the city, the most modern and least interesting we had yet seen.

At last the men of the party, who had carefully shielded us from all knowledge of possible personal danger, buckled on their spurs, metaphorically speaking, and we were off. We took with us rations sufficient for three meals, for Miss Baldwin and I had been appointed Commissary Committee and had done unto the others what we would have had them do for us had the tables been turned. Personal discomfort we were all prepared for and the spirit of adventure within us, which had grown with the hours, fair welcomed the thought of it. I am not at all sure, that some of us, *now*, do not wish there had been *more*, either to brag about or become martyr-like about—when telling the story to our friends over here. At noon on August 15 we left Milan for Modane on the frontier of France and forty-four hours later we reached Paris still fresh in mind but somewhat jaded in body. We reached Modane at 8 p. m. and after having been inspected by the French customs and military officials were allowed to pass into the station, where we had supper and where we were obliged to remain until notified that the 12:50 train was ready to take us into France. During these memorable forty-four hours we had neither washed nor slept, except for such naps as we could snatch in an upright position on a not too comfortable seat, and had changed cars at

various and unexpected times. Our first view of the Alps was awe-inspiring. We simply lined the corridors and gazed our fill out of the windows.

We might have concluded that we really had suffered hardships, had we not "heard tell" of other experiences which cast ours into the shade in that respect. Looking back now one cannot help but see that we were unusually fortunate from beginning to end, and that was due in large measure to the executive ability displayed by our men, who thought over each move so carefully and, what was of greater moment, knew just when to make it. We left Italy for England at the psychological moment, when chaos was resuming form and order and the dread results of the war had not yet taken shape and we were not hemmed in on either side by contending elements. On changing cars for the third time at Culoz, the morning after our start, we were put into a compartment with strangers and the very pretty little French girl who offered me a seat beside her soon began to talk to me and tell me of her experiences. She'd been in Vienna visiting a friend and started for home when war was declared, being in the care of the French Ambassador to Austria part of the way, until met by her father. So brave and cheerful she was, even when telling me that her brother had been taken from school and sent to the front and that her sweetheart, too, whom she was to have married in December was there, their fate as yet unknown to her.

At Amberieu we again changed cars, after a wait of four hours, during which we lunched at a small over-crowded hotel, and tried to kill time by walking about and seeing the country. This we were prevented from doing, however, for the sentinels stationed near the cross roads refused us permission to pass without satisfactory passports. At 12:45 we again boarded a third-class train which reached Dijon at 8 o'clock. By this time it was raining fast, and an hour later when we changed for the Paris train it was quite dark besides. There was but a minute allowed us for the change and we rushed for the cars, boarding them wherever possible. They were packed. Some of us stood up in the aisles, clinging to the window rails, with rain leaking

through the roof and swishing about our feet. Others sat on their bags and suitcases, but all remained cheerful even under these trying circumstances. The French cars are not corridor cars, so when our guide appeared at one of the stations and told us there were some empty compartments ahead we took up our bags and fairly sprinted along the platform to reach them. It was a hazardous thing to do, for there was but one guard for the whole train and had he signalled it to go we'd have been left stranded in the dark and wet somewhere in France. The engineer we knew was not an experienced one because of the way he started and stoppd the train. Any-one in a standing position was sure to go down unless he clung hard to something fixed. Ghostly-looking sentinels were posted at regular intervals all along the line of railroad until we reached Paris.

At daybreak we took some French passengers aboard, one young woman, who had just parted from her soldier husband, selecting our compartment. In Italy we felt the war and in France we saw it. At 9 o'clock in the morning of August 17 we arrived in Paris and breakfasted in the Gare de Lyon. After waiting in the station an hour or so for the bus we drove to our hotel, the D'Iena. The quiet and seeming apathy of this gay city struck us even then. The hotel was undermanned, almost all the men having gone to the front, leaving one woman in charge with an old man and two halfgrown boys to run it. Two of us felt that we might never see Paris again (and had never seen her before) so we scorned the idea of waiting for the luncheon which was about to be served, and without troubling to do more than wash our faces, we left the hotel at once on a tour of our own. We saw all that could be seen in a steady, brisk four hours' walk and a drive at the end of it down the Champs-Elysees and through the Bois de Boulogne and back to the hotel at 5 o'clock. Here we were met by the upraised hands of the party which had been waiting for us to go to the police station and have our passports examined and viséed in order that we might leave Paris. That police station and that chief of police, with his fierce black moustache and his piercing eyes, brought

before me visions of the tumbril and the guillotine. Robespierre sat before me in person, condemning us to instant execution. But again we were fortunate in passing inspection so quickly and readily. In twenty minutes we were again gliding through the deserted streets of Paris in a taxi, visiting the Latin Quarter this time.

By nightfall we were all ready and anxious to leave this once-so-gay city. We felt the sadness so deep into our veins that tears were always near the surface. The streets deserted of people and cabs, the closed shops with their placards "The head of this business with his entire personnel has gone to the war," the sad faces of the women on the streets and the pathetic figures of the praying mothers and wives, sisters and sweethearts in Notre Dame almost overcame us. Some street car lines had stopped running. Troops, infantry or cavalry, marching to the station on the way to the front went quietly, without music or a single demonstration of joy or sorrow or emotion of any kind from the people on the streets, their faces grim and set, serious and determined, altogether unlike what we would expect from this impulsive, volatile people. The much-vaunted liveliness of the Rue de la Paix was a thing of the past. I can express it no better than by saying that Paris, the gay and lively lady, was prostrated with grief and anxiety for her children, with no longer any thought of pleasure or jollity. There were so few men to be seen, even the wicked ones had responded to their country's call. Women even then were beginning to take the places of men as conductors on trams, etc. Everywhere we saw nurses whizzing by in automobiles, soldiers marching, people making flags and buttons with the colors, hotels closed to guests and given up to Red Cross work. It all just gripped one's heart.

Next morning, after a night's sleep in bed, on August 18, we continued our journey, leaving on a noon train, because we could get neither cabs nor busses to take us and our luggage to the station in time for the earlier one. The trip to Amiens was uneventful, if slow, except that a Russian gentleman and his wife who'd been in Germany at the outbreak of the war told us of their experiences in reaching France and

getting out of it. Again we felt we had cause to congratulate ourselves on our good fortune. At Amiens, which we reached at 5:45 p.m., we expected to spend about four or five hours visiting the Cathedral, etc., until the 10 o'clock train for Boulogne was ready. But we were not permitted to leave the station, so after a hasty supper we boarded the train for Boulogne, which was scheduled to leave at 6:23. It didn't, but that's a mere detail. We'd become accustomed by that time to the knowledge that everything had to give way to the troops, and that engineers and conductors themselves were never sure of their directions until they reached a station.

While sitting in our compartments we saw the first detachment of English troops which had been sent across the Channel into France so secretly. They passed close by us on the next track, going in the opposite direction, car upon car filled with them, all in khaki, enthusiastic and brave and young. We all hailed them, some of us wishing them "good-bye" and "God-speed" and shaking hands with the boys through the car windows until that became too dangerous. They cheered back vociferously. Provision and ammunition cars followed until the seemingly endless train had disappeared. Then we started and at 10:45 in the evening reached Boulogne-sur-Mer. After we'd passed the rigid inspection necessary we were deposited bag and baggage outside the station, cold and tired and dreary. After some parleying, it was decided to stop for the rest of the night at a small inn across the way, where we snatched as much sleep or rest as possible in the four hours that intervened before we were again on the march to the boat landing, at 4:30 o'clock in the morning of August 19.

Here we experienced considerable delay while once more we and our passports were carefully scrutinized by a French official and allowed to pass on to the boat, where we were directed to the smoking room to run the gauntlet of three English officials who put the question to us again and gave us a landing number. After this we were permitted to go on deck, where we watched the others come aboard and the loading of

the most stupendous amount of mail I'd ever seen at any one time. We were fortunate in having a perfectly smooth passage across the Channel and reached Folkestone one hour and twenty minutes after leaving Boulogne, landing at 8:30 o'clock. After passing the customs we boarded the train, which was held in the station for over an hour to permit the passing of a troop train with nurses and doctors, and at last arrived at the Charing Cross station in London, dear old beloved London, at noon, and were driven directly after lunch to the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, safe and sound and happy.

Here the party broke up officially and said "good-bye" to our conductor at a meeting arranged expressly for the purpose by Dr. Hill, and began to go on our own, paying our own way and otherwise looking out for ourselves. The first thing we saw on looking from our hotel room window was a squad of territorials (corresponding to our state militia troops) in the garden opposite being drilled in tactics, manoeuvres, sharpshooting, etc. There was no escaping from the war atmosphere we realized, even though we were not actually on fighting ground. During the twelve days we spent in London we fairly saw the English people slowly wake up to the seriousness of the situation. Prices of food, meat in particular, went up, luxuries were dispensed with, business became dull, shops began to close, more and more reservists were training for active service, shipping was disorganized and the Americans pouring into London from all parts of the continent were distraught with anxiety to secure passage for home, which was not plain sailing under the circumstances. Many ships had been taken off altogether to be used as transports and the American line was the only one pursuing her steady course and routine. Dr. Hill took upon his shoulders all the unpleasant task of daily haunting the White Star offices making inquiries regarding our passage to America, leaving us free to enjoy London to our utmost. Dear, delightful London with its elephantine busses with their expert mahouts so cleverly worming their way in and out of the congested traffic, its taxis which even we felt we could afford to

indulge in now and again, its dignified, good-looking, courteous "bobbies," its fascinating river, its quaint little houses and gardens with their inevitable hedges, and its numerous points of historic interest, endeared itself to all of us.

The last bit of soldiery we saw before we left London was the parade of 17,000 clerks who had enlisted and were on their way to be inspected by General Roberts before going into their three weeks' training. At last we had decisive news as to the sailing of our ship, the *Lapland*. She would leave Southampton on September 1. Others of our party had already gone on the *New York* and *St. Paul* and a few were to follow on the *St. Louis*. Such excitement! When we reached Southampton on the morning of the 1st we found the inquisitors ready for us again and we all felt mightily relieved when at last we'd broken through this bit of red tape and were safe aboard the ship, with trunks and bags. Some of us found our trunks in London at the eleventh hour, those that is who were so fortunate as to have sent them to Oxford, while others have still to hear what Leipzig has done with theirs.

We found the *Lapland* with a new lot of seamen and stewards, all English or Belgians, with registered English certificates, the Germans having been taken as prisoners of war and sent to Portsmouth. Even the first officer who for nineteen years had been with the Red Star people was deposed because of his nationality and given a free passage to America. The exigencies of war are hard and cruel but I presume "it has to be." Two hours later than schedule time, at 1:45 o'clock on September 1, the *Lapland*, flying the English flag, reluctantly bowed herself away from her dock at Southampton and after swinging round on one heel tiptoed her way gingerly down the Channel between two rows of stately warships who took care that no one stepped on her train. She coyly took a course more northerly than usual, conversing with her English cousins at intervals along the road. Life on board was unmarked by any of the usual jollifications, music was conspicuous by its absence, the passage for the most part was very smooth, and with the exception of a full moon, three icebergs, a school

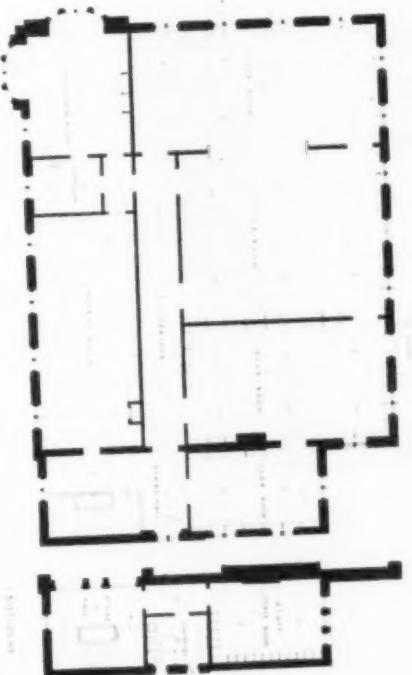
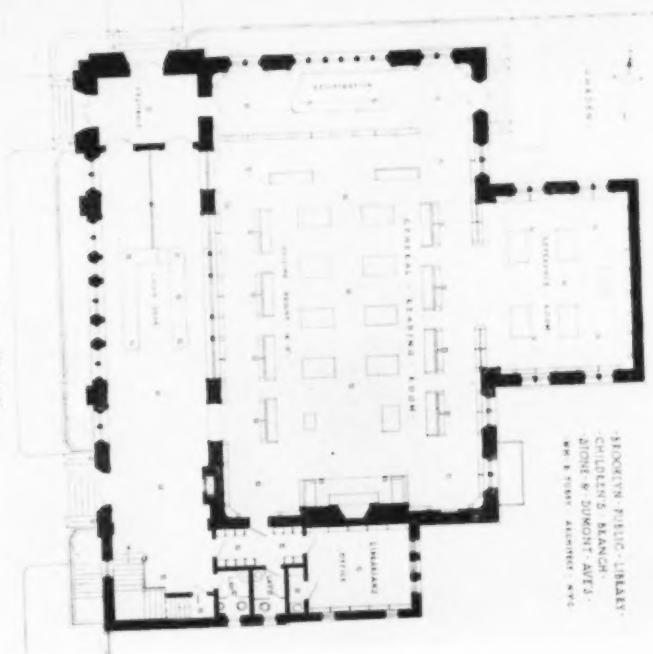
of porpoises, some whales, and a stray ship or two, nothing untoward happened on our way home.

Those who went with the party whose travels Miss Hitchler describes, were the following:

Miss Elizabeth Forrest, assistant librarian, State College, Pa.
 Miss Lillian I. Powers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Miss Julia H. Powers, assistant, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Miss Rose Stewart, chief cataloger, Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mrs. S. L. Brown, Wellesley, Mass.
 Miss Pauline Brown, Wellesley, Mass.
 Dr. Frank P. Hill, chief librarian, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mrs. Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Miss Emma R. Engle, chief children's department, Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mr. Charles Belden, librarian, Mass. State Library, Boston, Mass.
 Mrs. Charles Belden, Boston, Mass.
 Miss Jaquetta Gardiner, Guelph, Canada.
 Mr. Frank H. Whitmore, librarian, Public Library, Brockton, Mass.
 Miss S. Ethel Stilson, assistant, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Miss Hannah M. Jones, librarian, Friends' Free Library, Germantown, Pa.
 Miss Mary Anna Jones, Germantown, Pa.
 Mr. E. Lemcke, New York City.
 Miss Mary E. McLennan, Guelph, Canada.
 Mr. Henry M. Marx, Easton, Pa.
 Mrs. J. H. Gray, Washington, D. C.
 Miss Emily R. Jones, Washington, D. C.
 Dr. Edward J. Nolan, librarian, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mr. Charles C. Heyl, principal, West Philadelphia High School, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Miss E. V. Baldwin, librarian's secretary, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Miss Emma F. Blood, Groton, Mass.
 Miss Theresa Hitchler, supt. cataloging dept., Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mr. and Mrs. Bucholtz, Chicago, Ill.

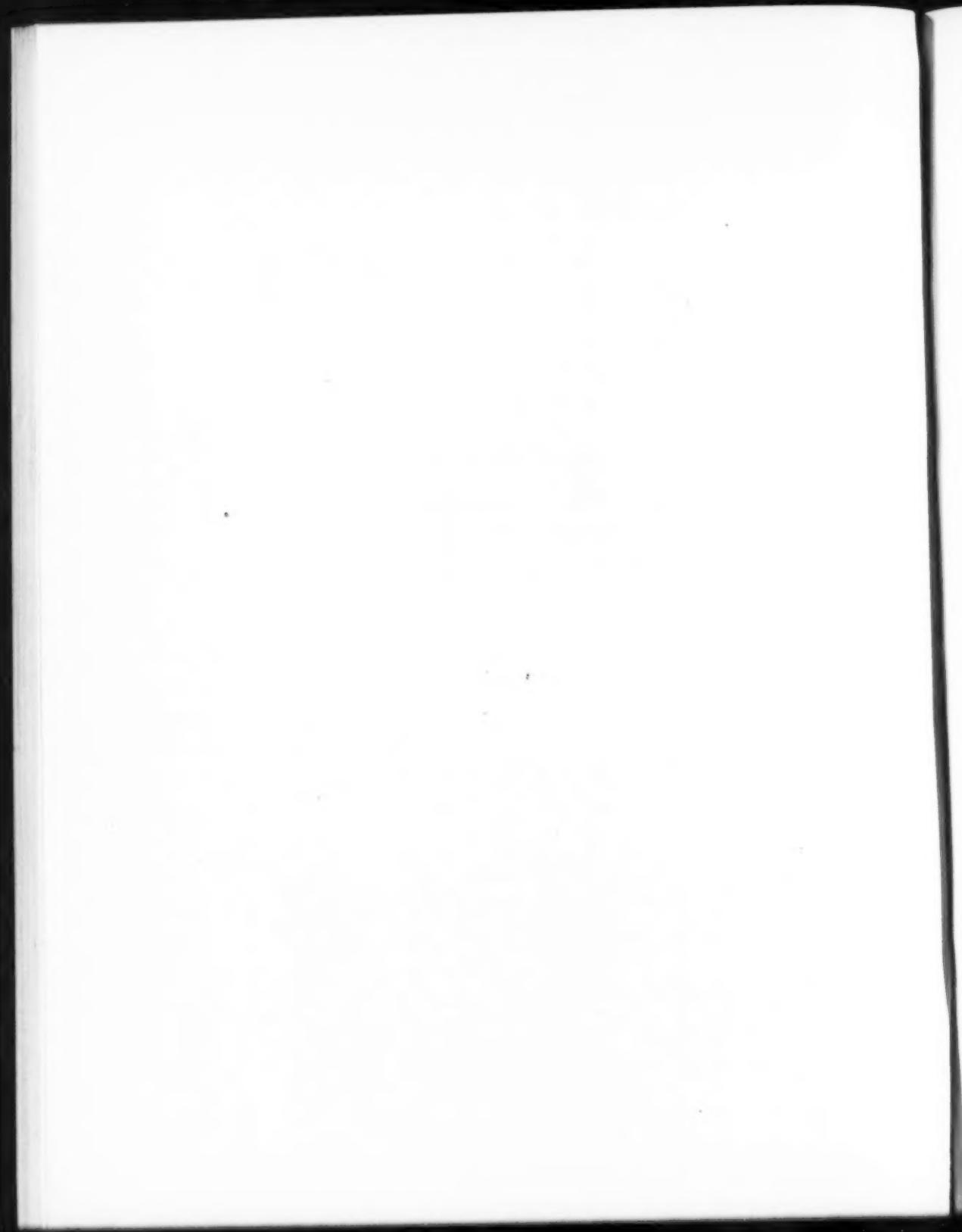
THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF WILLIAM H. BRETT

THE first regular meeting of the Cleveland Public Library staff after the vacation season was made the occasion of a celebra-



J. POLYMER SCI.: PART A

BROWNSVILLE CHILDREN'S BRANCH OF THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY



tion of the thirtieth anniversary of Mr. W. H. Brett's connection with the library as its chief librarian. The exact date of Mr. Brett's entrance on his duties was thirty years ago September 1, but Thursday morning, September 10, was the first date when the majority of heads of departments and branches could be assembled.

The special feature of the meeting was a complete surprise to Mr. Brett when he was ushered into the flower-decorated room where the staff had as usual assembled for lunch, after the regular business of the staff meeting.

Miss Linda A. Eastman, the vice-librarian, expressed briefly and earnestly the staff's appreciation of their chief's open-mindedness, breadth of vision and inspirational power, and of their feeling that they had been specially privileged in having had the opportunity to work with and under him during these years of the library's phenomenal development. She testified, too, to the warmth of their loyalty and regard, and presented, as the visible tokens of this appreciation and affection, a giant armful of American beauty roses and some handsome growing plants for the decoration of the librarian's office.

The combined effects of surprise and pleasure threatened to interfere with Mr. Brett's response, but he rallied to return thanks and thereafter paid a cordial tribute to the various forces which he said had co-operated with him in producing results—to the staff for its efficiency and unity of purpose and interest, to the city for its live reaction to all library work in its behalf, and finally to the successive library boards for their unstinted expenditure of valuable time and effort for the library's welfare.

A few of the Old Guard who have been connected with the library during practically all of Mr. Brett's librarianship either put off or cut short their vacations to be present at the celebration. These included Miss Anne Granger, who has held a position on the staff 31 years, a year longer than her chief; Miss Cecelia Hutson, 29 years; Miss Jessie Ritter, 27 years; and Miss Gertrude Hanna, 27 years.

Every one falls naturally into reminiscent vein on such occasions, and among the things noted was the fact that when Mr.

Brett entered on his position the library staff numbered only ten assistants and had no branches or other agencies outside of the main library. Now there are 425 regular employees on the payroll and there are over 547 library agencies through which books are placed at the disposal of citizens, including thirteen large and twelve smaller branches.

BROOKLYN OPENS THE FIRST CHILDREN'S BRANCH

ON THURSDAY, September 24, the Brooklyn Public Library opened a branch which represents a new experiment in the planning of library buildings. This new library is to be known as the Brownsville Children's branch, and the history of its coming into existence is briefly this:

In a section of Brooklyn known as Brownsville the crowded conditions in the branch opened in 1908 have been such as to make necessary some restrictions in the use of the library by its borrowers. Nearly every afternoon during most of the year, a line of children reaches down the street, patiently waiting a turn to get into the building. A new branch for Brownsville being contemplated, it was clear that the usual Brooklyn Public Library rule, allowing any resident of the city to have a card in every branch, could not be followed; for this would mean that, instead of relieving the situation in the old building, we should have two overcrowded Brownsville branches, since borrowers in that section have a perfectly insatiable appetite for books. How to divide the crowd fairly between the two branches was the question. Geographical boundary lines would mean infinite trouble where people are so constantly on the move as they are in a crowded tenement district.

Since the circulation in the old branch is nearly evenly divided between children and adults (the latter term including high school boys and girls, in this case), it was decided to make the division by school grade, grammar and primary grade children to be sent to one, high school and working children and adults to go to the other branch.

Next came the question of deciding which building was to be assigned to each

group. It was soon settled that a library of child borrowers only called for such special planning as made the old building not adaptable to the purpose.

Certain requirements stood out prominently in considering the floor plans, namely: that we must get inside the building those long lines of children who have had to wait, out of doors, their turn at loan desk or registration desk; that the loan and the registration desks must be rather widely separated, to relieve congestion at one place; that circulating and reference work must be on the main floor, club rooms on the second floor; that the main floor must be one great open room except for low book case partitions dividing working and reference sections from the principal book and reading room space. This great unencumbered floor space would mean perfect supervision, the free passing of the children from one place to another without too great congestion in any one spot, and the elimination of difficulties incident to managing hundreds of children on stairways.

A careful examination of the floor plans will show how we divide the crowd into two diverging lines at the entrance vestibule, how the shape and placing of the loan and registration desks permit long lines of children to come in under cover, how the exit, though in the same vestibule as the entrance, is by a different door, thus preventing the incoming and outgoing crowd from interfering with one another.

Sound deadening floor coverings, all push buttons out of reach, rounded corners to projections that might bruise small limbs—every possible precaution has been taken in the furnishing to help relieve assistants of nervous wear and tear in managing the children.

The architectural style of the building is Collegiate Gothic. This seems peculiarly appropriate to an educational institution and since Tom Brown's Rugby is a Collegiate Gothic building, sentiment makes it seem even more fitting for a children's library in which the famous story holds a place of honor.

On the exterior of the building are carvings, of Alice's rabbit, of King Arthur's sword in the anvil, of Mercury's staff, of

Æsop's crow and other designs suggesting famous tales upon the shelves within. As the children enter the building they will find in the door handle a jolly little face grinning up at them. On the arms of specially designed oak settles are delightful little rabbits' heads. The Rookwood fireplace tiles picture a castle beyond a forest. It is hoped that in time the exterior surroundings will be in keeping with the beauty of the building itself. The Park Department has promised to set out shade trees next spring. We hope to have the walls covered with ivy, and if possible ivy with a "story," if we can obtain shoots from places famous and interesting to children. Other special decorative features are as yet unsettled but they are not forgotten and will be supplied in the course of time.

On the shelves will be not only the usual "juveniles" but a generous supply of such books from the "adult" list as many growing boys and girls desire and should be encouraged to read. In the old Brownsville branch juvenile books will be provided for the high school borrowers, but as the children in this section mature very rapidly probably it will not here be necessary to supply very many books of this class.

Special and grateful mention should be made of the keen interest of the architects, W. B. Tubby & Sons—and particularly of the enthusiasm, understanding and skill of Mr. J. T. Tubby, Jr.—who have made this, the first institution of its kind, a wonderfully fine, attractive and satisfactory building.

CLARA WHITEHILL HUNT,
Superintendent of the Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library.

THE HIGH COST OF FAME

A SMALL girl interested in snakes and eager to know what John Burroughs thought of them wrote to the famous naturalist, and showed herself more considerate than many of his correspondents by concluding her letter as follows: "Inclosed you will find a stamp, for I know it must be fearfully expensive and inconvenient to be a celebrity."—*Christian Register.*

THE DESTRUCTION OF LOUVAIN'S LIBRARY

On August 27 the city of Louvain, in Belgium, was destroyed by the Germans. In retaliation for an alleged attack on German officers and soldiers by Belgian civilians, the order was given to burn the city. With characteristic German thoroughness and system the soldiers went through the streets of the city, piling up furniture on the lower floor of each house and setting it afire. When every house was ablaze, the next street was passed in the same way. With the exception of the beautiful Hotel de Ville, not a building was spared, and the splendid church of St. Pierre, the University buildings, the library, and the scientific establishment were all delivered to the flames.

The library of the Catholic University of Louvain was based on a collection bequeathed by Beyerlinck to his alma mater in 1672. His example was followed by Jacques Roman, a professor of medicine, but the proper organization of the library was not effected until 1637. The librarian at the time of the disaster was M. Paul Delannoy, and the number of volumes it contained is variously estimated at from 211,000 to 230,000 volumes. Scientific agriculture until recently was the chief study at Louvain University. One may recall, too, that it was at Louvain in 1546, at the command of Charles V., that the academic authorities issued the first "Index" of pernicious and forbidden books.

At the annual meeting of the Library Association held in London on Sept. 4th, the following resolution was passed with acclamation:

"The members of the Library Association, representing the principal libraries of the British Empire, in annual meeting assembled, desire to place on record their feelings of profound indignation at the wanton and unprovoked act of vandalism on the part of the German Army by the destruction of the City of Louvain, that ancient seat of learning, with its famous University and Library, whereby the world of scholarship has suffered irreparable loss."

A late dispatch from The Hague says that a committee presided over by Dr.

Fruin, keeper of the State archives, has started a movement to restore the library of Louvain, destroyed in the German bombardment of that town. It is hoped to accomplish this work by Dutch subscriptions.

"LIBRARY WEEK" OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

About one hundred and fifty registered at Prudence Risley Hall, one of the girls' dormitories at Cornell University, Ithaca, for the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the New York Library Association, held this year September 7-11. A number of members arrived in Ithaca on the Sunday preceding, and many others remained until the Saturday and Sunday following the meetings, to enjoy the beautiful country scenery for which Ithaca is so justly celebrated. The hospitality committee of the association (Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, chairman) and the local entertainment committee (Mr. Willard Austen, chairman) arranged a program of walks and drives which provided more than sufficient entertainment for every free hour.

Monday evening was devoted to a pleasant "get acquainted" reception in the parlors of the dormitory. The receiving line included Mr. and Mrs. Wyer, Mr. George W. Harris, the librarian at Cornell, and Mr. and Mrs. Willard Austen.

TUESDAY MORNING

The first general session was held in Goldwin Smith Hall on Tuesday morning. On behalf of Cornell University, Dr. Jacob G. Schurman welcomed the association to Ithaca, and his greeting was followed by one from Mr. Harris. It was through the initiative of Mr. Harris and the university library that this meeting was held at Cornell, and Mr. Wyer, in his response, paid tribute to Mr. Harris and his work, by which the Cornell Library has been made one of the greatest college libraries in the country. Mr. Harris has been connected with the library, in various capacities, for over forty-five years. For over thirty years he has been chief librarian, and as he retires after this year there was a particular satisfaction in meeting him in his own library at this time.

The secretary's very brief report was followed by the report on library institutes. Since Mr. Wynkoop, the chairman, was detained in Europe, the report was prepared and read by Mr. F. K. Walter. These institutes are regarded as the most important work of the association, providing a systematic and progressive course of instruction for those who are otherwise untrained and who are unable to attend the library schools. Under a new plan this year Mr. Wynkoop had prepared and distributed to all the libraries of the state a syllabus covering the plan of instruction, the work this year being concentrated on the topic "Stocking the library." No advertising campaign was carried on, and instruction, not recreation, was featured in the announcements. Twenty meetings were held with an attendance of about 850, representing 418 libraries. The expense of the institutes was considerably below the appropriation. In discussion of this report Miss Anna Phelps, one of the state's library organizers, urged the librarians of the larger libraries to attend these institutes and take part in the discussions, thereby helping the leaders to make the meetings more interesting. Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the School Libraries Division of the State Education Department, testified that the work with district superintendents had been most useful, and was the only way of reaching many teachers and pupils who now know little of libraries.

Miss Harriet R. Peck reported for the publicity committee that a campaign for new members had been inaugurated. Letters had been sent to 600 non-members, as well as to delinquents. There are 600 libraries in the state and only about 375 librarians who are members of the association. It is too soon to give any figures on the result of this campaign, but certainly there are many librarians not now members who should join.

In the absence of Mr. W. R. Eastman his report on library legislation was read by Miss Peck. It included much of the material given in his article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for January, made note of the fact that Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York were the only states

legislating in favor of libraries during the year, and called attention to the important amendment of the New York law by which school libraries are now open to the public where no other public library exists.

All reports were accepted, and the president appointed the following committees:

Resolutions: Miss Mary L. Davis, Dr. D. F. Estes, and Miss Mary W. Plummer.

Nominations: Mr. Walter L. Brown, Mrs. Mary Summers, and Miss Isabella Cooper.

Audit: Mr. H. J. Carr and Miss Isabella K. Rhodes.

Mr. Wyer then read his paper on "Library planning," reprinted elsewhere in this issue, in which he urged more careful consideration of the community and existing library facilities before installing a new library.

TUESDAY EVENING

Tuesday afternoon was given over to exploration of Cornell's beautiful campus, under the guidance of members of the staff of the University Library. At five o'clock Mr. James T. Quarles, the university organist, gave a most enjoyable recital in Sage Chapel. By a happy accident, he included in his program a "Procession Indienne" by Ernest R. Kroeger, a brother of the late Miss Alice Kroeger. In the evening Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger of Moscow, Russia, gave a most interesting stereopticon talk on Russian libraries. In his introduction of the speaker Mr. Wyer said that Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger has done for Russia what Melvil Dewey did for the United States. She has translated much foreign literature into Russian, besides writing a manual of library economy which has recently had extensive revision. She has lectured on libraries and library needs before educational and other meetings in all parts of Russia, and this summer, after twenty-five years' library experience in her own country, came to America to study American methods. There are now in Russia nearly 800 public libraries with about 8,000,000 books. Every public library has its reading and circulation rooms. The use of the reading rooms is everywhere free, but the public must pay a small fee for the privilege of taking books home. Be-

sides these public libraries, there are over 7000 free popular libraries, and 20,000 free rural libraries. Children's libraries are more frequently maintained separately than as departments of other public or popular libraries. The Siberian railroad maintains a library of 200,000 volumes for its employes, with headquarters in Tomsk, and various library stations along its lines. In addition it has two library cars, each equipped with stacks and accommodating 12,000 volumes, with a sleeping compartment for the librarian, and these cars run over the company's lines, stopping for varying periods at the different stations for the distribution of books. Public library legislation in Russia is peculiar, and it is difficult to open new libraries. The first library courses were opened in the Shaniavsky University in Moscow in 1913 with 357 students from forty different governments, 240 being women. Last spring the number was limited by the university to 200, for the sake of doing more individual work with the students. The library trustees realize the importance of the training, and this year's class contains 133 librarians sent by their institutions.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

The original program for Wednesday morning had to be abandoned. Dr. John H. Finley, who was to have given an address, was detained in Europe, and Dr. Andrew D. White, former president of Cornell, was prevented by ill health from being present. Consequently the round table for branch libraries, scheduled for Wednesday evening, was held in the morning, and the hospitality committee arranged a dance to take its place for the evening's entertainment.

Miss Sarah Askew of New Jersey was the leader of the round table, and the first question discussed was "Gifts—how to get, receive, and dispose of them." Mr. Yust told how Rochester had sent out a printed appeal to a selected list. When word was received that material was available it was called for promptly, a special personal letter of thanks sent, and the material speedily arranged on the shelves. Dr. Azariah S. Root, of Oberlin, said he never refused any proffered gift, but always said frankly that

if he found it unsuited to his library or duplicating material already on hand, he would pass it on to some other institution. Emphasis was laid by several speakers on the value of tactful personal acknowledgement of gifts to promote cordial feelings toward the library.

The question of purchase and cataloging of books published with two titles was discussed. There seems to be no way of preventing this practice, and librarians can only hope they will not often order the same book twice. Miss Van Valkenburgh suggested a form of cataloging for such books, and Mr. Brown, of Buffalo, suggested that the book itself be marked with the alternate title.

In discussing the problem of getting the rural reader to the library Miss Mönchow, of Dunkirk, told how her library had been invited by a group of social workers in the county to cooperate in an exhibit at the Chautauqua county fair, and said that the exhibit sent an unusually large number to the library's reading room during the fair. Miss Pratt, of New Jersey, described the cooperation of certain libraries of that state with the farm demonstration bureaus. Miss Elizabeth P. Clarke, of Auburn, said her library was sending books to three counties, and had plenty of readers so long as no charge was made.

The question of the value of the *Patent Office Gazette* and the advisability of binding it brought out a variety of opinions. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that current numbers, or even for five to seven years back, were frequently consulted, but that it was not worth while for most libraries to put it into permanent binding.

How large a town must be before it is wise to start deposit stations depends largely, in the opinion of Miss Brainerd, of New Rochelle, on the territory it covers, while Miss Adeline Zachert, of Rochester, thought that any town large enough to have a jail, a Y. M. C. A., a factory, or any other place where fifty to a hundred people gathered together regularly, should have deposit stations. The Rochester Library already, in its second year, has fifty-seven.

Miss Elizabeth Clarke told of the publicity methods she had used to advertise her

library, placing posters in factory rooms, lists on different trades in payroll envelopes, postcards to individuals, and cards in the business directory frames placed on street corners of the town. Miss Foote, of New York City, described an interesting card index she keeps of her library patrons, with their occupations and the subjects they are interested in.

Concerning the practice of sending unsolicited books on approval the opinion was practically unanimous that it was a pernicious custom and one to be discouraged. Mr. Walter discussed the binding of periodicals. He said that most libraries bind too many, and that magazine boxes, each holding six numbers, could be substituted. Cost of binding could be reduced by using buckram in place of leather, but it was inadvisable to cheapen the process otherwise.

Miss Zachert recommended the use of stereographs in the children's room. By pasting a typewritten slip on the bottom of travel pictures, giving reference to descriptive text in children's books, interest in the books could be stimulated.

Mr. Yust described the Rochester Historical Museum, of which he is secretary, and said that while he thought such an institution was valuable in the community, he would advocate its administration and housing quite separate from the library, a recommendation which was endorsed by others.

On Wednesday afternoon a large party went by motor to Freeville to visit the George Junior Republic, while another party visited the College of Agriculture, where members of the faculty met them and explained the work of the various departments. This afternoon the Albany Library School had a tea in the parlors for its members and alumni, and to those ineligible to share in these festivities the management of the house served tea by the large hall fireplace, at the reasonable rate of three cents a cup.

THURSDAY'S SESSIONS

In the morning Dr. Azariah S. Root conducted a round table for college libraries. Dr. Root made the opening address, taking as his subject "The future development of college libraries." Basing his forecast on

development during the past generation, he said that unless more advanced methods were adopted, in another generation the libraries would become unmanageable. The present crass individualism must cease and closer cooperation be effected. He made some very definite suggestions for the prevention of duplication in cataloging and bibliographical work, and for the exchange and distribution of duplicate material.

Discussing usefulness of student assistants in college libraries, Dr. D. F. Estes of Colgate University said he found they could do almost all routine work satisfactorily. There was an exchange of information by college librarians present concerning the pay of student assistants, and it was found that twenty cents an hour was the average rate, the money often being a real help in keeping the students in college.

Miss Fanny Marquand, of Rochester University Library, had a paper on "The function of the college library in the care and distribution of college publications." Discussion brought out much divergence in practice among the different libraries represented, some colleges handling publications through the library, others through the secretary's office, while still others divided the work between the two.

This was followed by a talk by Mr. J. D. Ibbotson, Jr., of Hamilton College Library, on "The college librarian and the student." He feels that every college librarian should be recognized as a part of the teaching staff. He should be "a mediator between the boys and the books," and should know one as well as the other. He had been successful in interesting his students in many books that were not required reading, by having a bookcase (nicknamed by the students "the net") on which he placed in haphazard order worth-while books from all classes, from which the students were in the habit of selecting their over-Sunday reading. Miss Borden of Vassar spoke briefly of the efforts of that library to get into direct personal contact with the freshmen and to make them feel that the librarian is a friend to be consulted freely. In the discussion following, the question of instruction in the use of the library was taken up, and many varying practices were brought out. Other questions for general

discussion in which much interest was shown were "Reserved books," "Fines in college libraries," and "How to keep the library quiet."

THURSDAY EVENING

Thursday afternoon the local entertainment committee arranged a trip, by motor car or by motor boat on Lake Cayuga, to Taughannock Falls, about ten miles from Ithaca, said to be 215 feet high. The College of Agriculture was again open for inspection, and a large party took advantage of each opportunity. The Library School and members of the New York Public Library and members of the library staff had a dinner Thursday night.

In the evening the third general session was held, and was devoted to the extension work of the New York State College of Agriculture. Mr. Royal Gilkey, supervisor of reading courses and the mailing division, spoke on extension teaching of agriculture. All work is cooperative, and university speakers go to country communities on a dollar for dollar basis. The work is divided into (1) demonstration of methods, including farm visits; (2) cooperative experiments; (3) the use of the demonstration car; (4) lectures; (5) farmers' week in February, at which last year 3,000 farmers attended 300 lectures and exhibits; (6) extension schools lasting a week and held in different communities, for which enrollment and a fee are required; (7) correspondence, over 30,000 letters (27,000 of them in answer to questions) and 50,000 special bulletins being sent out in 1913; and (8) publications. Mr. Gilkey urged the librarians to get acquainted with the publications and the index to experiment station literature issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to study local conditions, and to become rural leaders to better agriculture.

Following Mr. Gilkey, Miss Martha Van Rensselaer spoke on "Extension in home economics," telling of the work of the department of home economics in promoting the interests of the farmer's wife. She was followed by Miss Flora Rose, of the same department, who spoke of the bulletins issued on the subject by Cornell and by other agencies. Miss Clara W. Bragg, until re-

cently librarian at Bath, Miss Harriet E. Wilkin, of Fayetteville, and Miss Mary S. Crandall, of Warrensburgh, all told of their efforts to circulate the Cornell bulletins and what measure of success they had. An interesting exhibit illustrating the work and publications of the College of Agriculture was on view in room 137, Goldwin Smith Hall, all the week.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. W. B. Gamble, was read at this meeting. The report covered the period from Sept. 25, 1913, to Sept. 9, 1914. The association now has a membership of 351, of whom sixteen joined after Sept. 9.

RECEIPTS	
Cash on hand	\$209.44
Dues, incl. prepayment of exchange	335.10
	\$544.54
EXPENSES	
1913 meeting	\$127.14
Printing for treasurer's office	12.50
Stamps	21.20
Clerk hire	7.15
Association dues to A. L. A.	32.50
Amt. advanced to Sec. and Pub. Com.	90.00
Library institutes*	88.39
Miscellaneous	1.80
Cash on hand, Sept. 9, 1914.....	\$330.68
	213.86
	\$544.54

The audit committee, Mr. Carr chairman, reported that they had examined the treasurer's report and found it correct.

FRIDAY MORNING

The nominating committee reported through Mr. Brown the following ticket, which was elected. President: Miss Caroline M. Underhill, of the Utica Public Library; vice-president, Mr. Joseph D. Ibbotson, Jr., Hamilton College Library; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Porter Clarke, Seymour Library, Auburn, and treasurer, Mr. W. B. Gamble, of the New York Public Library.

Following the election of officers Dr. Estes, for the resolutions committee, read resolutions of thanks to all the several people whose efforts made the week at Ithaca so pleasant. He also submitted a resolution, which was adopted and forwarded to Mr. James R. Preston, of Baltimore, expressing the best wishes of the association for the success of the celebration of the centenary of the "Star spangled banner."

*A balance of \$61.61 from the appropriation of \$150 voted in April, was returned to the treasury in July.

An amendment to the constitution providing for institutional as well as individual membership was adopted without debate. The address on "The Publishers' Cooperative Bureau," which was to have been delivered by Mr. Richard B. G. Gardner, the manager, had to be omitted as Mr. Gardner himself was ill, and the paper, supposed to have been sent on, was not received.

Miss Mary W. Plummer read the report of the committee on libraries in charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions, extracts from which will be printed later. She was followed by Mr. Thomas M. Osborne, chairman of the commission for prison reform. He began with the sweeping statement that the condition of prison libraries in the state is characteristic of the whole prison system—there is not one single thing right in it. He gave a vivid picture of life in a prison, illustrated out of his own experience as well as from his acquaintance with genuine prisoners, and ended with an urgent appeal for some trained library worker to volunteer for service in the Auburn prison during the winter, in an effort to show what a prison library may and should be.

The formal program closed with a paper by Mrs. Louise Collier Willcox on "The trend of modern literature." She says that we suffer from overproduction, demand for speed, and cheapness of quality. Sentimentality is a characteristic of much modern literature, because life is becoming so unbearable we cannot bear to have it reproduced in our literature. Mrs. Willcox is very dogmatic in her opinions, and whether all agreed with her conclusions or not, she held the attention of her hearers to the end, when she gave a beautiful reading of Francis Thompson's "Hound of heaven."

Before adjournment, Mr. Wyer introduced Miss Underhill, the new president, who said a few words of appreciation of what she was pleased to call "the great honor which had been forced upon her," and of hope that the coming year might be one of profit to all.

In the afternoon the last of the excursion, a tally-ho ride to Enfield Falls, was made, bringing to a pleasant close a most successful "library week."

F. A. H.

NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

THE formal opening of the new Administration Building of the University of Utah was held during Commencement week, Tuesday, June 2. The building, especially the library, was used during summer school, and was found a great improvement over the former cramped quarters.

The building houses the offices of administration, the reception rooms, the library, the art gallery and the archaeological museum. The library occupies the whole of the second floor, with one stack room on the third floor and an unpacking room in the basement, or ground, floor. The plans for the library had to be adapted to conditions and, therefore, could not be as satisfactory as if the building were planned for the library alone. The reading room extends practically the whole length of the building and is 190 x 42 ft. and 18 ft. high. Opening from the room at the north is a small room for current periodicals. To the east of the reading room are four seminar rooms and the stack room; the stack room is entered directly from the reading room through four arches, giving direct access to the books. At the extreme south end are the cataloguing room and the librarian's office. The capacity of the stacks is 100,000 volumes, and the reading room will seat four hundred readers. The building is of Utah granite and sandstone, the facings of the first floor and the stairway being of Alaska marble. The total cost of the building, including the equipment, was \$300,000. Cannon & Fetzer and Ramm Hansen were the associated architects who had charge of the design and construction of the building.

The work of moving the library was done on Saturdays and Sundays, under the supervision of Miss Esther Nelson, the librarian, and took only six days in all, the library being kept open all regular hours during the process.

LEIPZIG EXHIBIT STILL OPEN

IN a brief message sent to the New York Public Library, written Aug. 28, Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, who went to Germany to take charge of the A. L. A. exhibit at the Leipzig Exposition, writes that the expo-

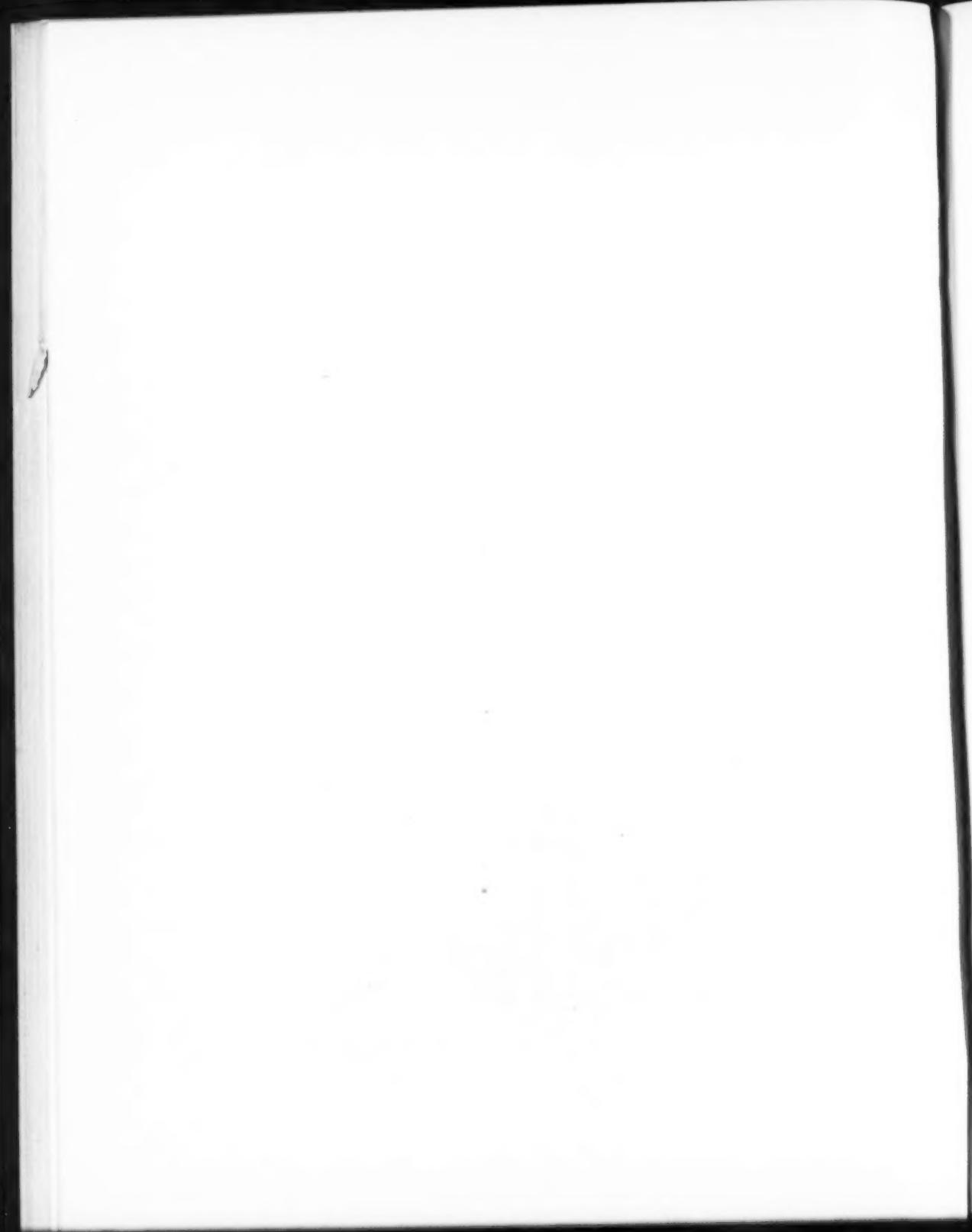


LIBRARY FLOOR
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

PLAN OF THE LIBRARY FLOOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH



sition is still open except the pavilions of the hostile states, and that the intention of the authorities is to keep it open till the end of the time originally planned. Attendance, of course, is very small. An unconfirmed report says that the Exposition buildings are to be used for hospital purposes. This undoubtedly refers to some plan for their use after the close of the Exposition and the removal of exhibits.

Library Organizations

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The joint meeting of the Vermont Library Association and the State Commission will be held in Proctor, October 20-22, beginning the evening of Tuesday the 20th with a "get-together" supper for the visiting librarians, trustees, etc.

The V. L. A. will hold its business meeting Wednesday morning, and its public meeting Wednesday afternoon.

On Wednesday evening the members of the V. L. A. will be given complimentary tickets to see the Ben Greet players in "As you like it." This and free entertainment during the meetings are due to the generosity of Proctor people.

On Thursday the 22d, in the morning, the Free Library Commission will hold its annual public meeting.

All librarians and trustees who plan to attend these meetings are requested to notify Miss Mary K. Norton, Proctor, of train on which they will arrive, date and probable length of stay, before October 17.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Massachusetts Library Club will hold its fall meeting at Stockbridge, Mass., Red Lion Inn, Thursday-Saturday, Oct. 22-24, 1914. This will be a union meeting with the Western Massachusetts Library Club and the Berkshire Library Club. The commission will have charge of the meeting Saturday morning, Oct. 24.

The Red Lion Inn will probably give rates of \$5.00 per person for room without bath, and \$6.00 per person for room with bath, for the period from dinner on Thursday evening to and including breakfast Saturday morning. For those who want to make a longer stay, a special rate of \$4.00 a day probably will be made. Reservations should be made directly with the proprietor, Mr. Allen T. Treadway, Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, Mass.

Full details as to the meetings, etc., will be sent as soon as possible.

JOHN G. MOLTON, *Secretary.*

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The annual business meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held Friday, July 31, 1914, at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, in connection with the fifth annual conference on Rural Community Planning. This session, like all the other section meetings of the conference, was held in the open air near the college library.

Miss J. M. Campbell, director of work with foreigners of the Free Public Library Commission, delivered the main address of the session. She took for her subject "The library as a social force in the countryside," briefly telling what the library should stand for in the community—being well equipped to become a dynamic force, as it is the most democratic of institutions and intended to serve everybody. To show how this service has been brought about in some places, Miss Campbell conducted a round table, drawing forth the experiences of different libraries in serving and working with various social organizations in the country. One librarian told how he used the Boy Scouts to deliver books to shut-ins; another told how she used the Camp Fire girls and Blue Birds, and another told of her work with the grange.

Miss Nellie L. Chase, children's librarian in the City Library in Springfield, then conducted a class of children to illustrate her method of teaching them how to use the library. This class was composed of ten small children chosen from the families of the members of the college faculty. The club has been working the past year on outlines of instruction for children in the use of the library and this class work demonstrated the use of school outlines. Miss Chase has been very successful in teaching the children of the eighth and ninth grades of the Springfield schools how to use the library, and she conducted this class in the same manner, illustrating the use of the card catalog and describing the classification of books and the arrangement of the books on the shelves. The purpose of all this was to illustrate methods which might be used in a small library.

George L. Lewis, librarian of the Westfield Atheneum, and chairman of the committee on school outlines, presented his outlines, and after carefully considering these, it was voted to have them printed and distributed in Western Massachusetts at the opening of the school term in September.

The present officers were re-elected as follows: President, Miss Bertha E. Blakely of Mt. Holyoke College Library; vice-presidents, Mr. J. L. Harrison, Forbes Library, Northampton, and Miss Lucy Curtis, Williamstown Public Library; secretary, Miss Alice K. Moore, Springfield City Library; treasurer, Miss Bertha Gilligan, Holyoke Public Library; recorder, Mr. James A. Lowell, Springfield City Library.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

A special meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Children's Museum, Brooklyn, at 3 p. m., on September 15.

The president, Miss Harriet E. Hassler, explained that the reason for calling the meeting was to hear the report of the committee on continuance and consolidation appointed at the annual meeting in May to consider the question of the continuance of the Long Island Library Club, with authority to confer with the New York Library Club as to consolidation. She outlined briefly the causes which led to the appointment of this committee, and then called upon Mr. Chas. H. Brown, the chairman, for the report. Mr. Brown stated that the committee had met with the council of the New York Library Club and presented to it the following reasons for the action taken by the Long Island Library Club:

1. The formation of Greater New York from various cities. One large city has replaced several smaller cities.

2. Closer union of various boroughs through building of subways and lines of communication.

3. The outlying Long Island villages and cities, once closely allied to Brooklyn, are now, through the opening of the Pennsylvania station, more accessible to New York than to Brooklyn and Queens.

4. The membership of the two clubs is composed to a large degree of the same persons, and similar programs are being arranged for discussion by the two clubs.

He further stated that after some discussion, the council passed resolutions inviting the Long Island Library Club to consolidate with the New York Library Club, and arranged that the members of the Long Island Library Club become members of the New York Library Club, with all dues considered paid to Jan. 1, 1915, which resolutions were confirmed at a special meeting of the New York Library Club called for the purpose. The report further stated that the council of the New York Library Club had suggested that the name of the new club should be New York City Library Club. This the committee thought especially unfortunate at the time of

proposed consolidation with the Long Island Library Club—a club whose limits extend beyond New York City—to insert the word "city" in the name of the consolidated club, and suggested the name "Southern New York Library Club."

The report was accepted, with thanks to the committee for its work. It was then moved that the Long Island Library Club accept the invitation of the New York Library Club to consolidate.

After some discussion over the suggested change in the name of the club, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the report of the committee, with the suggestions advanced, and voted to consolidate with the New York Library Club, suggesting that in case of a changed name for the consolidated club the word "city" should not be included.

A resolution of appreciation was extended to Mr. Stevens for his unselfish interest in the promotion of library welfare in this vicinity and for his earnest work as a member of both clubs, which resolution the secretary was instructed to spread upon the minutes and to forward a copy to Mr. Stevens.

The club then adjourned after a vote of thanks to its president, Miss Hassler, for her tireless efforts on behalf of the club, and to the executive committee for its work.

ELEANOR ROPER, *Secretary.*

MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS—JOINT MEETING

The wisdom of neighboring states meeting together from time to time was again shown by the joint meeting of the Michigan and Wisconsin Library Association, which took place at Menominee, Michigan, and Marinette, Wisconsin, July 29-31. The opening session was held on Wednesday evening at the Spies Memorial Library, Menominee, at which the president of the Michigan association, Mr. Theodore W. Koch, gave his impressions of the Leipzig Exposition and the opening of the A. L. A. exhibit. This was followed by an informal stereopticon talk by Mr. Koch on "The physical side of the book," this being a sort of a corollary to the main theme of the Leipzig Exposition. The Thursday morning session opened with a round table on "Work with children," at which Miss Adah Shelly of Sault Ste. Marie spoke on "Reference books for a children's room"; Miss Martha Pond of Manitowoc on "Evening work with children;" and Miss Marion Humble of the Wisconsin Library Commission, and Miss Minnie Hill of Racine, on "Graded lists of children's books." This was followed by a paper on "How to interest mothers in chil-

dren's reading," by Miss May G. Quigley of Grand Rapids. The children's librarian in Grand Rapids accomplished this result by attending different mothers' meetings, in the schools, the churches, and women's clubs. To succeed in this movement one must know her books, and be ready to have a human interest in every child's mother, be she rich or poor, American or foreign born.

Then followed the first general session, at which an address of welcome was given by the Mayor of Marinette, to which Miss Mary A. Smith, the president of the Wisconsin Library Association, responded. Mr. Charles P. Cary gave a vigorous talk on "Industrial education and the public library," and Mr. Samuel H. Ranck read a paper on "Vocational guidance" (printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for September, pp. 662-665). Mr. Charles E. McLenegan of the Milwaukee Public Library read a paper on "How to reach the other half,"—so filled with wit and humor that no summary could do justice to it. Doubtless the full paper will be published in the near future. The meeting then adjourned for a delightful luncheon at the Presbyterian Church, given by the city of Marinette.

The Thursday afternoon session opened with an informal presentation of "The place of art in the library," by Mrs. James H. Campbell, which was largely devoted to the possibilities of art exhibits in our public libraries. Mrs. Campbell spoke particularly of the work of the American Federation of Art, and made a plea for more institutional memberships among our public libraries. A paper by Richard B. G. Gardner, of the Publishers' Co-operative Bureau, "Competitors to books," was read by title, as the author was unable to be present. The time assigned to this was given to the Rev. Matthew Daly, who spoke of his work as a missionary of the Presbyterian church among the lumber men in the camps in the northern peninsula. He made a plea for more virile literature to be sent to these camps, and deplored the tendency on the part of some charitably disposed people to send to his men such things as *Harper's Bazaar*, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and back numbers of periodicals of the past generation. Miss Lutie Stearns gave a review of the Washington meeting of the American Library Association.

At the evening session Mr. A. S. Root gave an inspiring talk on "The growing librarian," in which he argued against the tendency which besets so many library workers of getting into a rut; of doing a thing in one way and thinking that there was no other way in which it could be done. He urged library

assistants and librarians to broaden out; to read more professional literature; to become more alive to the possibilities of their work.

At the Friday morning session Miss Elizabeth Manchester, librarian of the Chauncy Hurlbut branch, Detroit, spoke of the "Relation of the library to the Boy Scout and Camp Fire Girl movement." She gave illustrations of girls who had formerly refused to read anything but the lightest fiction who were led through their interest in first aid work to read the lives of Florence Nightingale and Clara Barton, and by searching for an Indian legend upon which to found their Camp Fire to become thoroughly interested in Indian folklore. Boys were likewise persuaded to read Cooper and biographies of Audubon and Crockett.

Miss Elva Bascom told of the study club department of the Wisconsin Library Commission. Miss Julia Rupp and Miss Nina K. Preston discussed the problem of how to increase non-fiction reading. Frequent changes on the open shelves were suggested, bringing out old and new books; catchy placards or quotations on books to be placed above the shelves; short lists of books, with annotations showing the personal touch, published in the daily newspapers; slips pasted at the end of books referring the reader to volumes of history or biography of the period covered, thus suggesting further reading along the same lines. The problem of securing suitable assistants for a small library was discussed by Mrs. Jessie Luther, librarian of the Antigo Public Library. "The library as a moulder of public opinion" was the subject of an informal talk by Mr. Harry M. Nimmo, editor of the Detroit *Saturday Night*, in which he made a plea for greater publicity.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the business session of the Wisconsin Library Association, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. K. Calkins, Eau Claire; vice-president, Lucy Lee Pleasants, Menasha; secretary, Laura M. Olson, Eau Claire; treasurer, Cora Frantz, Kenosha.

A motion was carried recommending that the next annual meeting be held at Eau Claire, during the fourth week of February, 1915. An invitation to hold the 1916 meeting at Green Bay was extended by Mrs. A. H. Neville, trustee of the Kellogg Public Library of that city.

The Association voted to affiliate with the American Library Association.

Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, gave a talk on

Wisconsin laws relating to libraries, especially the recently enacted law relating to the payment of library bills, and the Wisconsin health laws in regard to books.¹ He presented a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Wisconsin Board of Health to provide that public libraries be notified of the existence of communicable disease in the community, that all rules relating to the prevention of the spread of disease through the public schools be made applicable to libraries, and that provision be made for the co-operation of local health officers with the public library authorities in all disinfection and preventive measures.

Mrs. A. H. Neville made a motion that the Wisconsin Library Commission be requested to draft a bill to be introduced into the next legislature embodying the following provisions: If any member of a library board shall be absent from three successive meetings without sufficient excuse, said member shall be deemed to have resigned from said board, and a successor shall be appointed as provided by law.

The following memorial resolutions were adopted in honor of Reuben Gold Thwaites and Frank Avery Hutchins, two of the best known and most valued members of the Association.

The Wisconsin Library Association has to record the loss during the past year of two of its most widely known and valued members, Reuben Gold Thwaites and Frank Avery Hutchins.

During the quarter century and more of Dr. Thwaites' service as superintendent of the State Historical Society, he became a familiar and loved figure in all parts of the state, and his name was associated with every movement of importance for the conservation of the state's historical records and traditions, and for the recognition of its history. No service in these important interests was too small for his attention. While carrying on with punctilious care the many duties of his official position, building up one of the richest historical collections in the country, and making available from year to year a large amount of valuable material pertaining to the state, his interest was wider, and not only Wisconsin, but the country at large acknowledges its debt to his laborious research and his ability as author and editor in the fuller knowledge they have afforded of the Northwest and its pioneer leaders, of Rocky Mountain exploration and the work of the Jesuit missionaries.

Through the State Historical Society and through the Wisconsin Library Commission, of which he was for many years a member, the libraries throughout the state have benefited from Dr. Thwaites' interest in library efficiency and service, while his personal interest in the work of many libraries remains a treasured memory. We hereby record our appreciation of his distinguished services to the library profession as a whole, and in particular, of his untiring efforts in the promotion of library interests in Wisconsin, and express our deep regret that he will no longer greet us, either in our own libraries or at the meetings of this Association.

In the death of Frank Avery Hutchins, the Wisconsin Library Association lost its founder and loyal friend. Mr. Hutchins conceived the idea of the Association in 1891, the second association of the kind in America. He was its President and Secretary at various times and gave it every encouragement and support. To Mr. Hutchins, more than to any other person,

Wisconsin owes a debt of gratitude for its library development.

The Wisconsin Library Association places upon its permanent records this mark of its love for Mr. Hutchins, its appreciation of his never-to-be-forgotten spirit of idealism and self-sacrifice, and commends to the members of the Association the study and emulation of his character.

MRS. A. H. NEVILLE,
LUTIE E. STEARNS,
ELVA L. BASCOM, Chairman.

Resolutions expressing the appreciation of the Wisconsin Association for the splendid hospitality offered by the cities of Marinette and Menominee, and thanking all those who contributed in any way to the pleasure and success of the convention were unanimously adopted.

GERTRUDE COBB, Secretary.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twentieth session of the Ohio Library Association will be held in Dayton, Oct. 6-9. The library board, the librarian and staff and the citizens will extend a hearty welcome to the library people of Ohio. Dayton offers many opportunities on the recreational side. The National Cash Register Company, the Soldiers' Home, the Wright aviation field, hills and dales, and the city itself, emerging from the flood conditions of a year ago, will make a visit to Dayton well worth while.

The association hopes to have as its guest Miss Ahern, the editor of *Public Libraries*, who returns from the war zone, where she has been in attendance upon the Book Arts Exposition at Leipzig. Miss Massee, editor of the *A. L. A. Book List*, is also expected. Prof. Richard Burton, of the University of Minnesota, is expected to give an address at the opening session, which will be followed by a reception. Many well-known librarians of the state will read and discuss papers on "Book buying and book selection," "The library and school," "Children's books," and "The library and social service." The closing address will be on "The larger life," by President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin.

The program committee has secured the U. S. Bureau of Education exhibit in library and school material, which attracted so much attention at the American Library Association meeting last May. The autumn exhibition of local artists of the Montgomery County Art Association will be held at this time.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association will be held at Springfield October 21-22.

The Illinois State Library is to be the host on this occasion, and the meetings will be held in the capitol.

The public meeting on Thursday evening will be addressed by Professor Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern University on the "Psychology of the rising generation of Americans." On Friday morning Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen will hold a story hour. Ex-president R. E. Hieronymus, now community adviser at the University of Illinois, will speak on "The library as an aid in community development," and it is hoped that Miss Florence R. Curtis will contribute to this part of the program by a talk on "Social surveys." Miss Frances Simpson will present an appreciation of the work and services to Illinois libraries of Miss Katharine L. Sharp, and a white list of periodicals will be presented for discussion and dissection by Miss Nellie E. Parham.

Three round tables will be held, one for small libraries, one for reference librarians, and the third for trustees, being the annual meeting of the Illinois Library Trustees Association.

The report of the legislative committee will be of more than passing interest, and it is hoped that it will be discussed and endorsed by the librarians present.

The headquarters have been fixed at the New Leland, where special rates have been given for this meeting.

F. K. W. DRURY, President.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association will be held in Marshalltown Tuesday to Thursday, October 20 to 22. Speakers from out of the state include Miss M. E. Ahern, Miss Alice Tyler, Miss Mary Massee and Mr. W. N. C. Carlton.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Missouri Library Association will meet this year in Sedalia, and tentative dates of October 29 and 30 have been set. On account of the illness of Miss Whittier, president of the Association, Mrs. Harriet Sawyer of the St. Louis Public Library, vice-president of the Association, is assuming the duties of the president.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

Library Schools

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA—SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Summer Library School conducted by the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, was part of the general session of the Summer School, and the students of the Library School had the advantage of attending many lectures given by various professors, both visiting and local. The dormitory, Currier Hall, made a delightful headquarters, where nearly all of the women

students of the university were in residence, and where the occasional hot day made little or no impression upon the thick walls and cool corridors.

The plan of localizing in one week most of the out-of-town speakers was tried again in the session, and proved as much of a success as ever. It is hoped that the idea may be used in other years, for during this week between twenty-five and thirty visitors came to the school, and a great deal of interest was aroused by the program. Mr. Utley was the chief speaker, on Tuesday, July 14, using as his topic, "How the community views its librarian." Miss Grace D. Rose, librarian of the Davenport Public Library, spoke on "The larger library and its community"; Miss Robinson presented the rural extension bill in Iowa, urging all present to extend their radius of influence under the provisions of this bill. Mrs. A. J. Barclay, of Boone, a trustee of the public library there and a member of the State Library Commission, spoke upon the "Effect of libraries in rural communities." The Library Club of Iowa City gave a dinner to the visiting librarians in the evening, after which Miss Robinson showed views of many of the library buildings in the state of Iowa.

Other lectures were given during the week as follows: Mr. Jacob Van der Zee, of the Historical Library, an Oxford Rhodes scholar, spoke on "Oxford libraries"; Dr. Shambaugh, librarian of the Historical Library, told of the work of that institution, showing many of their publications; Dr. Shambaugh also gave an illustrated lecture upon the Amana colony, which the class afterwards visited; Professor Irving King, author of the books, "Education for social efficiency" and "Social aspects of education," gave suggestions for a community study; Professor Wyckoff, head of the economics department at Grinnell College, spoke on "Social work and the library"; Professor Klingaman, head of the university extension department, discussed "University extension and the library"; Mr. Dickerson, librarian of Grinnell College Library, talked upon the "College library and its community"; Mr. Johnson Brigham gave an inspiring paper on the "Librarian's attitude toward current literature"; and Miss Robinson discussed the "Library commission," "Library publicity," and told of the work in state institution libraries.

The visiting librarians and members of the school were entertained at a six-course dinner one evening by the Iowa City Library Club. This was held at the Burkley Imperial. A few members of the university faculty, the trustees of the Iowa City Public Library, and members of the club were also present, making a total

of fifty-one. Guests of honor were Mr. Utley; Mrs. Barclay, of Boone, a member of the state commission; Mrs. Loomis, of Cedar Rapids, former president of the Iowa Library Association; Miss Robinson, of Des Moines; and Miss Rose, of Davenport. The decorations were striking, consisting of a broad mass of ferns and black-eyed Susans on the T-shaped table. This note was carried out also in the place cards. On account of a lecture which was scheduled later the toasts were omitted.

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOOL

The short course in library service offered by the Riverside Public Library completed a six weeks summer session August 15. The following students completed the work:

Virginia Cleaver Bacon, Portland, Ore.
Ruth Bullock, Redlands, Calif.
Clara A. Clark, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mary Royce Crawford, Pasadena, Calif.
Lynette Furley, Wichita, Kan.
Inez M. Harmer, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Faye T. Kneeshaw, Escondido, Calif.
Eva Irene Rathif, Colton, Calif.
Annie M. Taylor, Azusa, Calif.
Eva West, Greenfield, Iowa.
Lilla B. Dailey, Escondido, Calif.
Arlene Davis, Orange, Calif.
Zelia Frances Webb, Calexico, Calif.
Virginia Dearborn, Riverside, Calif.
Helen Evans, Riverside, Calif.
Alberta Speer Coffin, Azusa, Calif.
Margaret R. Ingram, Kansas City, Mo.
Dorothy Daniels, Riverside, Calif.
Esther Daniels, Riverside, Calif.
Mignon Baker, Canon-City, Colo.
Nellie L. Conrad, Fenton, Mich.
Carrie O. Swank, Visalia, Calif.

The names of the instructors, the program of the summer school and the general plan of instruction throughout the year is set forth in bulletin 101, published in April, 1914.

This is the last summer session of the library service school; hereafter the winter school will be the short course feature. Announcements of the winter school will be issued early in the fall.

CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The fourteenth annual session of the Chautauqua Library School was held July 4-August 14, under the supervision of Mary E. Downey, assisted by Sabra W. Vought and Sabra A. Stevens.

The work of the regular instructors was supplemented by special lectures as follows: Mr. W. F. Yust told of reorganizing the Louisville and Rochester Public Libraries; Mrs. Evelyn Snead Barnett spoke of "The technique of the short story," illustrating with one of her own charming stories; Mrs. Earl Barnes talked on "Children's reading in the home"; Mr. Earl Barnes lectured on "Research work in American libraries;" Miss Kate Kimball addressed the class on "The Chautauqua reading course"; Mr. Ernest J.

Reece discussed "Public documents;" Prof. Vaughan McCaughey spoke on "Books related to nature study;" Mrs. Anna Sturges Duryea talked on "Peace literature;" and Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger gave an address on "Libraries in Russia." The students also attended Miss Mabel C. Bragg's story telling classes.

Miss Downey lectured daily on library organization and administration, including the American Library Association; State associations; District meetings or Institutes, Clubs and Staff meetings; Noted library workers; State Commissions; Evolution of the library; Extension in the United States; State, County, Township, and local extension; Developing a library; Reorganizing a library; Building and equipment; The trustee; The staff; Reading of the librarian; The maintenance fund; Values in library work; Supplies; Book selection and buying; Preparing books for the shelves; Care of periodicals, clippings, pictures and pamphlets; Special collections; Simplifying routine work; Work with children, schools and clubs; How to use a library; Reports and statistics.

Miss Vought gave lectures in cataloging three times a week and in classification twice a week. Each student cataloged not less than one hundred books and classified over two hundred.

Miss Stevens taught the reference course, including three periods a week, and also accessioning, shelf listing, binding and mending, loan systems, and bibliography.

Lectures were followed by practice work which was carefully revised. Opportunity was given for questions and discussion of problems relating to library experience and consultation with the instructors.

In addition to the Chautauqua Library, students have had the use of books from the New York Traveling Library for reference and practice work. On Wednesday and Friday afternoons the class made trips to Westfield, where the Patterson Library was used to further demonstrate the subjects of study. The Prendergast Library at Jamestown was also visited and the Art Metal Construction Company gave opportunity to examine library furniture and equipment.

Quarters are to be ready next year for the Library School in a new wing to be added to the Arts and Crafts Building. Students visited the book-binding department there, where Miss Nancy Byer, the instructor, explained the various forms of binding.

The students had the privilege of attending many lectures on the general program relating directly to library work, child study and literature.

Visiting librarians, trustees and others interested in library work attended special lectures and consulted in regard to library matters, making this feature a very important part of the work.

The registration included thirty-one students representing libraries of the following sixteen states: Ohio, ten; Indiana and New York, 3 each; Maryland and West Virginia, two each; Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin, one each.

MARY E. DOWNEY.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

Thirty-three students enrolled for the sixth session of the University of Michigan Summer Library School, June 29-August 21. Of these, sixteen were college graduates, six of them being graduates of the University of Michigan. Eleven had taught, some for only one semester or one year, others as long as sixteen years. Twenty-three had library experience, varying from short periods up to six years. Two of them were undergraduates in the University and four had taken other University of Michigan summer school courses. Three were assistants in the University Library and two were appointed to assistantships upon completion of the course.

There were comparatively few changes in the curriculum, but there was a larger number of illustrated lectures than in previous years. Multigraphed copies of the cataloging rules were distributed to each student, together with many directions formerly given in the class room. By this means more time was left for discussion in the class. Each cataloging problem contained two books which every student was required to catalog. The students were expected to report in class upon these books, the entries being written on the blackboard before the class and these reports forming the basis for the discussions. The work in classification brought out some new problems, including some which were brought up by new books and the newer subjects. Four lectures were given on the subject of municipal, state, and government documents. The class was quizzed on the lectures, and each member was required to bring one state or municipal, and one congressional document, and explain its use and value, handing in descriptive annotated cards. Each member of the class acquired acquaintance with all of the documents on which reports were made, which were selected for their value and importance in the small or moderate-sized library. More

than usual interest was exhibited by the class in a subject which is generally considered to be dry and tedious.

Six lectures on literature for children were given by Miss Edna Whiteman, instructor in story-telling in the Training School for Children's Librarians, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The lectures were designed to cover the main points in book selection for children and included careful analysis of certain pieces of literature and discussion of methods of introducing and presenting different forms of literature to children. The illustrative material used was chosen to inspire appreciation for the types of literature which have the greatest influence in forming standards of selection. Among the topics considered were general principles of book selection for children, the beginnings of literary interest, books for little children, fairy tales, the development of literary interest and the hero worship period, mythology, great hero tales in world literature, poetry, fiction, travel, history, and biography.

Visits were made to the Detroit Public Library and the State Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

T. W. KOCH.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
SUMMER SESSION

A six weeks' course was offered for librarians and assistants from Wisconsin libraries August 4 to September 11. This paralleled the instruction given to the entering class in the legislative reference course. Sixteen were in attendance for the full course.

The subjects offered included all phases of library work, with special emphasis on the technical side; the work was in charge of the regular faculty of the school.

Miss Carpenter entertained the faculty and students at her home upon the first Friday, affording an opportunity for the class to become better acquainted. The faculty planned a picnic, always an annual event, for the students and it was held at Turvillwood. The class in turn entertained the faculty on the last Saturday of the session. Clever jokes and "grinds" made a jolly time for all. As a mark of their appreciation the students presented to the school a dozen and a half sherbet glasses.

The students enjoyed Miss Stearns's lecture to them on "Library progress during a quarter century." Miss Abbie Carter Goodloe, the author, who is spending the summer in Madison, spoke informally to the class on "Experiences in Mexico." Following her lecture punch was served and the class gift christened.

ALUMNI NOTES

Ella V. Ryan, 1907, is now first assistant in the document department of the Wisconsin Historical Library.

Edwina Casey, legislative reference course, 1909, who has been connected with the Kansas State Library, has accepted a similar position in charge of the Illinois Legislative Reference Bureau.

Angie Messer, 1909, spent the summer in Europe.

Gretchen Flower, 1910, has resigned her position in the Kansas State Normal School and will organize the library of the Presbyterian College, Emporia, Kansas.

Corina Kittelson, 1910, has been made state librarian of Colorado, beginning September 1. Since April 15 she has been acting as special cataloguer in the State Library, Denver. Her appointment was made under the state civil service.

Sarah V. Lewis, 1911, becomes librarian of the Homewood branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, October 1, resigning the librarianship of the Allentown (Pa.) Public Library.

Beulah Mumm, 1911, passed the examinations for county library positions in California and was appointed August 1 librarian of the Glenn County Free Library, Willows.

Pearle Glazier, 1912, was married August 5 to Mr. John L. Miller, Rawlins, Wyo. She has been librarian at Hampton, Iowa, since graduation.

Helen Pfeiffer, 1912, is now librarian for the Sears, Roebuck Co., Chicago, succeeding Althea Warren, 1911, who resigned in June.

Marion E. Potts, 1912, has been appointed package librarian of the Extension Division of the University of Texas, Austin.

Marion E. Frederickson, 1913, has been elected librarian of the Delavan (Wis.) Public Library.

Nora Beust, 1913, who took the training course for children's librarians at Cleveland, has been made children's librarian in one of the Cleveland branch libraries.

Alice M. Emmons, 1914, who had a temporary position in the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library during the summer, has been permanently elected branch librarian.

Verna M. Evans, 1914, assumed the librarianship of the Elwood (Ind.) Public Library on September 15.

Doris M. Hanson, 1914, has received an appointment in the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library. She will be librarian of the West End branch, beginning October 1.

Agnes King, 1914, has received an appointment as assistant in the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

Glenn P. Turner and Jennie W. McMullin, both students in the legislative reference course, 1914, were married September 10.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The following twenty-three students received diplomas from the school in June, 1914:

Mabel Louise Abbott, Minnesota.
Katharine M. Christopher, Michigan.
Alta B. Cladlin, Ohio.
Azalea Clizbee, Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. C.
Letty Lucile Davis, New Jersey.
Frederick Goodell, Michigan.
Minerva Grimm, New York City.
Anna Marie Hardy, Nebraska.
Elizabeth A. Haseltine, Massachusetts.
Dorothy G. Hoyt, Michigan.
Mary Ethel Jameson, Michigan.
Florence D. Johnston, Iowa.
Ida W. Lentilhon, Queens Borough, N. Y. C.
Metta Ryman Ludey, New Jersey.
Keyes D. Metcalf, Ohio.
Louise Milmore, New York City.
Amy C. Osborn, New York.
Martha C. Pritchard, Rhode Island.
Forrest B. Spaulding, Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. C.
Marion P. Watson, New Jersey.
Ende M. Weidinger, New Jersey.
Marjorie L. Wilson, Iowa.
Gladys Young, Iowa.

All but one have taken or continued to hold library positions, thirteen in the New York Public Library, one each in Minneapolis, Cleveland, East Orange, Cedar Rapids, Bloomfield (N. J.), White Plains (N. Y.), Far Rockaway, and two in New York City. The remaining member of the class became Mrs. Fayette Andrus Cook in June, 1914, and retired from regular library work.

The thirty-six students receiving certificates for the first year or general course, were as follows:

May E. Baillet, New Jersey.
Rachel H. Beall, New York City.
Elizabeth V. Briggs, Michigan.
Jessie Callan, Pennsylvania.
Mabel Cooper, Oregon.
May V. Crenshaw, Virginia.
Alma D. Custead, Pennsylvania.
Francis J. Dolezal, Missouri.
Katharine Esclestyn, New York State.
Italia E. Evans, Indiana.
Agnes Fleming, Iowa.
Florence E. Foshay, New York State.
Beatrice M. Freer, New York State.
Marietta Fuller, Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. C.
Edith H. Roswell Hawley, Connecticut.
Dollie B. Hepburn, New Jersey.
Marjorie H. Holmes, Alabama.
Frances Kaecher, Pennsylvania.
Rose Kahan, Washington.
Elizabeth Kamenecky, New Jersey.
Alexandra McKechnie, Canada.
George S. Maynard, Massachusetts.
Katherine Maynard, Massachusetts.
Dorothy P. Miller, New York State.
Mary L. Osborn, New York State.
Dorothy N. Rogers, Minnesota.
Alice F. Rupp, New York State.
Irene E. Smith, Oregon.
Rachel N. T. Stone, Connecticut.
Allan V. Rönnudd, Finland.
Mignon R. Tyler, New Jersey.
Sophie A. Udin, Pennsylvania.
Mary I. Weadock, Michigan.

Elizabeth T. Williams, Connecticut.
Mary E. Winslow, Vermont.
Frances R. Young, Florida.

Of those not returning for the senior year, one has been appointed in each of the following libraries: Braddock, Pa.; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Kingston, N. Y.; Montgomery, Ala.; Calgary, Alberta. Two seniors will occupy positions in Patchogue, L. I., and New Rochelle, coming into town for school work two mornings a week. The remaining seniors will probably hold positions in the New York Public Library during the year.

The entering class of the coming year numbers thirty-nine, with possible additions, the senior class thirty-four, with one or two possible withdrawals. The total enrollment represents twenty states, the District of Columbia, Canada, China, and Finland. Colleges and universities represented by their graduates are Barnard, Boone (China), Cornell, Harvard, Helsingfors, Johns Hopkins, Penn (Iowa), New Rochelle, Smith, Western Reserve, and the universities of Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Vermont and Washington. State normal schools of California, New York, Ontario, and Wisconsin are also represented by graduates.

Preliminary practice for students without library experience began September 14, the school opening for term work September 28.

Miss Newberry (1913) and Miss Greene (junior, 1913) conducted courses and gave lectures at normal schools and teachers' institutes in Michigan during the summer.

One graduate and three junior students were caught on the Continent by the announcement of war, but contrived to get out of the danger zone without much difficulty.

MARY W. PLUMMER. *Principal.*

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The summer library class met from July 6 to August 14, with an enrolment of forty-one students. New England sent the largest number, and Ohio, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Toronto, were also represented.

Miss Harriet R. Peck, librarian of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Library, Troy, N. Y., was in charge for the first three weeks, and Miss Florence Blunt, of the Haverhill Public Library, for the last three. The children's course was conducted by Mrs. E. S. Root, of the Providence Public Library.

Besides the lecturers previously announced the class had the pleasure of hearing Miss Caroline M. Underhill, of the Utica Public Library, Miss Elva S. Gardner, of the Providence Public Library, and Miss Jane Crissey, of the Troy (N. Y.) Public Library, who

gave a practical demonstration of book mending.

An important part of the work was the visiting of libraries. Somerville and the North End branch of the Boston Public Library were among those visited.

The college year opened September 23, entrance examinations having been given September 12-19.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Recent appointments include the following:

Helen Carleton, 1914, librarian, Public Library, Dickinson, N. D.

Anna R. Foster, assistant librarian, Swarthmore College Library.

Esther C. Johnson, librarian, Heermance Memorial Library, Coxsackie, N. Y.

Ethel Kellar, children's librarian, Public Library, Fort Worth, Texas.

Margaret Kneil, 1914, high school librarian, Olean, N. Y.

Lillian Nisbet, 1914, assistant, Public Library of Cincinnati.

Mary McCarthy, 1914, assistant, Library of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University.

Edith Newcomet, 1914, assistant, Brownsville branch, Brooklyn Public Library.

Edith Phail, librarian for the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio.

Iona Randall, 1914, assistant, Clark University Library.

Margaret Watkins, librarian, Social Service Library, Boston.

Louise Hoxie spent August cataloging in the Ashfield (Mass.) Public Library, under the Massachusetts Free Library Commission.

Helen Smith, 1914, substituted in the Harvard Medical School Library.

Edith Fitch, 1906-07, has resigned from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to become librarian of the Lenox Library Association, Lenox, Mass.

Elizabeth Knapp, 1903-04, has resigned from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to become supervisor of children's work in the Detroit Public Library.

Cornelia Barnes resigned from the Denver Public Library in May, to accept a cataloger's position in the United States National Museum, Washington.

Marion Lovis, 1909, resigned as the librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) High School to accept a similar position in Tacoma, Wash.

Eva Malone resigned the librarianship of Meredith College to go to the Trinity College Library, Durham, N. C.

Josephine Hargrave resigned from the Public Library of Dickinson, N. D., to become librarian of her Alma Mater, Ripon College.

[October, 1914]

Dorothy Hopkins, 1911, who during the summer was engaged in story-telling to groups of children visiting the Boston Art Museum, in behalf of the Playground Association, has accepted a position as assistant in the Radcliffe College Library.

Alice Gertrude Kendall, 1910, was married August 15, to Mr. James McKeen Lewis.

J. R. DONNELLY, *Director.*

**CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S
LIBRARIANS**

The members of the class of 1915 have received the following appointments:

Mary Banes—Children's librarian, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Alice Pauline Burgens—Assistant children's librarian, New York Public Library, New York City.

Margaret Baxter Carnegie—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Dorothy Virginia Forbes—Children's librarian, New York Public Library, New York City.

Celia Florence Frost—Children's librarian, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mary Elizabeth Fuller—Children's librarian, Public Library, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Grace Nellie Gililand—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Alice Rowan Douglas Gillim—Children's librarian, Public Library, Cincinnati.

Mary Benton Harris—Children's librarian, Public Library, Carnegie, Pa.

Edith Irene Groft—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Mary Hughes—Children's librarian, Public Library, Victoria, B. C.

Veronica Somerville Hutchinson—Assistant children's librarian, Public Library, Cleveland.

Helen Edith McCracken—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Virginia McMaster—Children's librarian, Public Library, Portland, Ore.

Helen Martin—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Hele Margaret Martin—Children's librarian, Public Library, Cincinnati.

Mary Robinson Moorhead—Children's librarian, Public Library, Detroit.

Marjorie McCandless Morrow—Children's librarian, Public Library, Duluth.

Mary Caroline Pillow—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Vera Julia Prout—Children's librarian, Public Library, Detroit.

Mary D. Rains—Children's librarian, Public Library, Mason City, Iowa.

Muriel Rose Samson—Children's librarian, New York Public Library, New York City.

Martha Josephine Sands—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Jessie Gay Van Cleef—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

The entrance examination to fill vacancies occurring in the entering class was held September first.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Miss Frances Pillow Gray, 1914, was married to Mr. Samuel Dunlap Everhart, Jr., September 3, 1914.

Miss Helen Beardsley, 1913, was married to Mr. Percy Scott Hazlett September 8, 1914.

Miss Emily Adele Beale, special student, 1903-1904, was married to Mr. James M. Lambing September 7, 1914.

Miss Effie L. Power, class of 1904, formerly supervisor of children's work, St. Louis Public Library, has been appointed supervisor of work with schools, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Miss Power begins her new work October 1.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Director.*

**PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY
SCIENCE**

The School opened September 16 with a class which it was pre-determined to limit strictly to twenty-five members. These are:

Mary Taft Atwater, Boston, Mass.

Carson Brevoort, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ethel Seymour Brown, Cincinnati, O. Assistant, Public Library, Cincinnati, O.

Myra Whitney Buell, St. Paul, Minn. Assistant, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.

Estelle May Campbell, El Paso, Texas. Assistant, Public Library, El Paso, Texas.

Portia Maja Conkling, Regina, Canada. Assistant, Public Library, Regina, Canada.

Inger Helene Garde, Denmark. Assistant, Industriforeningens Bibliotek, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Esther Albertina Giblin, Utica, N. Y. Simmons College, 1912-14.

Florence Irwin Griffith, West Chester, Pa. Graduate, State Normal School, West Chester.

Janet Elizabeth Gump, Everett, Pa. Assistant, Juniata College Library.

Helen Mary Heezen, Muscatine, Iowa. University of Wisconsin, A. M., 1912.

Janet Elizabeth Hileman, Kittanning, Pa. Packer Institute, Brooklyn.

Ruth Sydney Hull, Millersville, Pa. Graduate State Normal School, Millersville.

Mildred Gould Lovell, Fall River, Mass. Graduate, Bradford Academy.

Mary Mildred MacCarthy, Waterville, Kansas. Kansas State University, A. B., 1914.

Edith Mesarole McWilliams, New York City. Graduate, Ely School.

Mildred Maynard, Williamsport, Pa.

Grace Bushnell Morgan, Avondale, Cincinnati, O. University of Cincinnati, 1911-13. Assistant, Cincinnati Public Library.

HeLEN Harrison Morgan, Avondale, Cincinnati, O. Assistant, Cincinnati Public Library.

Anna May Neuhauser, Millersville, Pa. Graduate, State Normal School, Millersville.

Lillias Pendleton Nichols, Northampton, Mass.

Alice Elizabeth Ogden, Summit, N. J.

Gladys Elizabeth Schummers, Fairport, N. Y. Sweet Briar College, 1911-14.

Antoinette W. Van Cleef, Jersey City, N. J.

There are seven students from Pennsylvania, four from New York State, three each from Massachusetts and Ohio, two from New Jersey, and one each from Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Canada, and Denmark. Eight members of the class have come to the school from library positions, and six others have had library experience. Eight of them taught and three have had business experience.

ALUMNI NOTES

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Miss Rhoda C. Shepard, 1907, to Mr. Victor J. Whitlock on July 8.

We learn with great regret of the death of Miss Helen M. Davis, 1910. Miss Davis was an assistant in the library at Portland, Oregon,

from her graduation until November, 1912, when she was made librarian of the Public Library at Franklin, Indiana. She entered upon her work in Franklin with great enthusiasm, and during the year and a half of her librarianship she did a strong and constructive piece of work.

Miss Madalene F. Dow, 1914, has been in the catalog department of Columbia University during the summer.

Miss Kate A. Goodrich, 1914, has been appointed assistant in the catalog department of the Queens Borough Public Library.

Miss Sarah Greer and Miss Edith I. Wright, 1914, have both been appointed to the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, Vice-Director.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

ALUMNI NOTES

Graduates and former students of the School have been appointed to positions as follows:

Mary H. Clark, 1902-03, cataloger of the library of the George B. Carpenter estate, at Park Ridge, Illinois, during the month of August; beginning in September cataloger in the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Catherine S. Oaks, B. L. S. 1913, assistant cataloger, Miami University Library, Oxford, Ohio.

Marguerite Mitchell, 1911-13, assistant in the Ohio State University Library, Columbus.

Elizabeth H. Cass, B. L. S. 1913, assistant in the Western Reserve University Library School.

Edith H. Morgan, 1912-13, librarian of the State Normal School, Gunnison, Colorado.

Eugenia Allin, B. L. S. 1903, librarian of the James Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois.

Fanny W. Hill, 1913-14, temporary assistant in the Classical Seminar, University of Illinois.

George H. Roach, 1913-14, assistant in the Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Grace Smith, 1913-14, cataloger, University of Oklahoma.

Cena Sprague, 1913-14, assistant in the Iowa State University Library, Iowa City.

Leila B. Wilcox, 1913-14, librarian of the Franklin (Ind.) Public Library.

Grace Barnes, 1913-14, temporary cataloger during the summer at the University of Illinois Library.

Ethyl Blum, 1913-14, cataloger for the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield.

Agnes Cole, B. L. S. 1901, cataloger, State Library, Salem, Ore.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

CLEVELAND TRAINING CLASS FOR LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

The class of 1913-1914 of the Cleveland Public Library Training Class for Library Work with Children finished the year with ten members, one student, Miss Mary Randell, having dropped out Feb. 1. to take a position in the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Library. The entire class were asked to stay on as assistants in the Cleveland Public Library; seven accepted and were given positions as follows: Branch librarians, Charlotte Fairchild, Helen Starr; children's librarians, Mary Hoover, Anna Klumb, Annabel Porter; school librarians, Gladys Cole; first assistant and children's librarian, Jane Brown. Positions accepted in other libraries were as follows: Nora Beust, assistant, La Crosse Normal School Library; Sarah Caldwell, children's librarian, New York Public Library; Adeline Cartwright, Toronto Public Library.

The class of 1914-1915 opened Sept. 15 with thirteen students from nine states. Eight of this number are library school graduates; the remaining five have each had several years' experience in library work. Five of the students have college degrees, and two have had one year of college work. Five colleges are represented; four library schools—Pratt, Simmons, Drexel and Western Reserve; and the thirty-two years of library experience totaled by the class of thirteen was gained in seven different libraries—Buffalo, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Gary (Ind.), and Cleveland Public Libraries—Bryn Athyn (Pa.) Academy Library and the Mercantile Library of Cincinnati.

The students' names and credentials are as follows:

Brown, Helen Clare, Covington, Ky., Mercantile Library, Cincinnati, 1910-13.

Fowler, Maude Woodward, Franklin, N. H., Pratt, 1914.

Gibson, Anna Ashton, Gary, Ind., Gary Public Library, 1910-13; Cleveland Public Library, 1913-14.

Greenamyer, Helen Loretta, Cleveland, Ohio, Western Reserve University Library School, 1912; Cleveland Public Library, 1910-14.

McConnell, Josephine, Lakewood, Ohio, Western Reserve University Library School, 1914.

MacMahon, Joyce, Indianapolis, Ind., Indianapolis Public Library, 1908-14.

Potter, Margaret A., Sharon, Mass., Simmons, 1914.

Shaffer, Clara Louise, Cleveland, Ohio, Western Reserve University Library School, 1914; Cleveland Public Library, 1910-13.

Smith, Alice Mildred, Stillwater, N. Y., Western Reserve University Library School, 1914; Buffalo Public Library, 1907-09; Cleveland Public Library, January-June, 1913.

Somerville, Evelyn, Aliceville, Ala., Drexel, 1914.

Stealey, Laura, St. Louis, Mo., Simmons, 1913; St. Louis Public Library, 1912-14.

Stroh, Cornelie Elizabeth, Bryn Athyn, Pa., Bryn Athyn Academy Library, 1907-14.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Western Reserve Library School announces an open course on the "Public library and

community welfare," including lectures on other subjects, during February, March and April, 1915. The course will be open to librarians who have had library school training, or who can submit to the dean and director of the school a record of several years of acceptable library experience.

The course in the "Public library and community welfare" is a part of the regular work of the school, but special students will be admitted for it who, out of actual experience, have felt the need for a study of some of the human problems of library work, which are presented by present civic and social conditions, and which are being met by the Cleveland Public Library and by many humane organizations in Cleveland which are united in the Cleveland Federation of Charity and Philanthropy. Lectures on "Library administration," by Mr. W. H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, and Miss Linda A. Eastman, the vice-librarian, and a study of the branches of the Cleveland Library system will be a most important part of this open course. There will also be lectures during this period by other well-known librarians on some of the larger aspects of library work which will be announced later. The series of lectures by Professor A. S. Root, of Oberlin College, on "The history of the printed book," will be given during this period, and also the series by Miss Gertrude Stiles on "Bookbinding and book repair."

For specific information regarding this short course, the conditions of admission, tuition, etc., write to the director, Alice S. Tyler.

LIBRARY EXTENSION COURSE AT COLUMBIA

Columbia University, Department of Extension Teaching, offers evening courses beginning September 24 in Library administration, Bibliography and reference, Cataloging and classification, and Indexing, filing and cataloging as applied in business.

For complete statement of courses write to the Secretary of the University for the extension teaching announcement.

Librarians

BOLLES, Marion P., Pratt 1911, has been made assistant in the New York Public Library.

BROOMELL, Ellyn C., New York State Library School, 1913-14, has been appointed assistant in the Lewis Institute branch of the Chicago Public Library.

BURNS, S. Helen, Drexel 1914, has been appointed assistant in the library of Bryn Mawr College.

CALDWELL, Sarah P., Pratt 1913, has been made children's librarian in one of the branches of the New York Public Library.

CHRISTIANSEN, Bolette L., New York State Library School, 1912-13, has been engaged as assistant in the library of the University of Christiania, Norway.

DINGMAN, Annie P., has resigned from the cataloging department of the Yale University Library to accept the position as head of the foreign language department of the Cleveland Public Library.

EUSTIS, Anita, has been appointed librarian of the Birmingham (Ala.) High School Library to succeed Miss Sara Bruce.

FURBECK, Mary E., New York State Library School, 1913-14, who went to the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., as summer assistant, will remain as a regular assistant for the coming year.

GOODELL, Frederick, librarian in charge of the Seward Park branch of the New York Public Library, was married, Aug. 27, to Miss Martha Lonyo, of the Detroit Public Library. Mrs. Goodell was a member of the Detroit Library staff for four years, and Mr. Goodell came to New York from the same institution two years ago. Mr. Goodell is a graduate of the Library School of the New York Public Library in the class of 1914. In connection with his work there, he spent some time in the documents division of the reference department, leaving that work to become librarian of the Hamilton Fish Park branch, a position he held until his transfer to Seward Park on Jan. 1 of this year.

Goss, Harriet, for nearly eight years chief librarian of the Carnegie Public Library in East Liverpool, O., has tendered her resignation to take effect Oct. 1. Miss Goss will become first assistant in the library at Lake Erie College, in Painesville, O., of which institution she is a graduate.

GREEN, Mr. Samuel S., of Worcester, was not among those caught in Europe, as stated in the September JOURNAL. It was his intention to sail for Liverpool Aug. 15 and to return Sept. 8, but as the date of sailing drew near affairs were so unsettled that he gave up his tickets.

HANSON, Doris M., of Ysleta, Texas, a graduate of the Wisconsin Library School 1914, has been appointed librarian of the West End branch of the Birmingham Public Library to succeed Miss Louise Roberts, who

has been granted a leave of absence to attend the Carnegie Library School at Atlanta.

HEALY, Alice M., has been appointed chief of the catalog department of the San Francisco Public Library, to succeed Miss Mary F. Hyde.

HENLEY, Lillian, formerly with the Legislative Reference Library, Indianapolis, Ind., joins the staff of the H. W. Wilson Company, Oct. 1. She will take charge of the Public Affairs Index and the Public Affairs Information Service, which the Wilson Company has taken over from the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information.

MERCER, Martha, for twenty-four years librarian of the Mansfield (O.) Public Library, has resigned because of ill health. The resignation has been reluctantly accepted by the library board, and Miss Helen Fox, who has been first assistant for several years, has been appointed librarian. When Miss Mercer took charge of the library it was located in the Memorial building and contained only a small collection of books. Eleven years ago, when its quarters became too cramped for further use, Miss Mansfield was able to get a Carnegie grant of \$35,000 for a new building. This was supplemented by an additional grant of \$2,000 for equipment. The library now has a collection of 20,000 volumes and a circulation of 75,000 volumes a year. Through Miss Mercer's efforts branch libraries have been established throughout Richland county. Miss Mercer was one of the twelve organizers of the Ohio Library Association, which now has a membership of 500, and she was its secretary for two years.

MOORE, David R., librarian of the public library in Berkeley, Cal., died on May 27 in that city, after a brief illness. Mr. Moore became librarian of the Holmes Library in Berkeley in 1893, soon after it was founded. In 1895 the Holmes Library became the Berkeley Public Library, with Mr. Moore still as librarian. He is therefore the only librarian the Berkeley Public Library has ever known, and it became his very life. It has grown in his hands into a particularly fine, well-balanced institution. Mr. Moore was always kindly and considerate, and while conservative, was quick to respond to any new call upon the library resources. He will be greatly missed in the community, and particularly by the library staff, and his place will be difficult to fill.

ROBBINS, Mary E., formerly the head of the Simmons College Library School, will join the staff of the H. W. Wilson Company, Oct. 1.

SCRIPTURE, Bessie B., New York State Library School, 1912-13, has resigned her position as reference assistant at Columbia University Library to become reference librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library.

SMITH, Louise, formerly of Seattle and a graduate of the University of Washington, has been appointed librarian of the Lincoln High School at Tacoma, Wash.

STEARNS, Lutie, who has been head of the traveling library department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission since its establishment seventeen years ago, has resigned, her resignation to take effect Oct. 1. Miss Stearns has given up her library position to enter the lecture field. While giving up the responsibility of a department, she will continue her connection with the commission as official lecturer, as for many years past. While chief of the traveling library department of the commission, she aided in establishing 150 free public libraries and over 1,400 traveling libraries, including fourteen county systems.

STRANGE, Joanna Gleed, reference librarian of the Detroit Public Library, has resigned. After October Miss Strange will be connected with the Anti-Capital Punishment Society of New York, with headquarters at 440 Fourth avenue, New York City.

THOMPSON, Elizabeth H., New York State Library School, 1911-12, joined the staff of the New York State Library as reference assistant on September 1. Miss Thompson will also continue her studies in the State Library School.

THOMPSON, Nancy I., Pratt 1912, has resigned from the librarianship of the Public Library of Bernardsville to accept the librarianship of the Newark State Normal School.

VAILE, Lucretia, New York State Library School, 1914, has been appointed assistant reference librarian of the Denver Public Library.

VER NOY, Winifred, New York State Library School, '15, spent the month of July as loan desk assistant at the University of Chicago Library.

WINSHIP, Vera L., New York State Library School, 1913-14, has been appointed assistant in the catalog and reference departments of the Cincinnati Public Library.

WITT, Mrs. Edgar E., for six years librarian at Baylor University, Waco, Tex., has resigned. She is succeeded by W. P. Lewis, former librarian of the Albany (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Witt had planned to go abroad this year, but her European tour has been postponed for a year on account of the war.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

The dates and places of the meetings for librarians and others interested in the work of public libraries to be held under the auspices of the Maine Library Commission have been announced as follows: Biddeford, Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 5 and 6; Auburn, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 7 and 8; Waterville, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 9 and 10; Dover, Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 12 and 13; Bangor, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 14 and 15. Meetings will be held on the first day in each place at 9.30 a.m. and at 2 and 7.30 p.m., and on the second day in each place at 9.30 a.m., giving each of the cities visited the benefit of four sessions. These meetings will be under the direction of Miss Belle Holcombe Johnson of Hartford, Ct., a well known library worker. The evening meeting at each place will be especially for students and teachers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Newton. The Public Library has been bequeathed \$2000 by John A. Gale of Brookline, Mass., who was killed in an automobile accident in August.

VERMONT

Through the activity of the literature and library extension committee of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Library Commission has received two gifts amounting to \$40.75 with which, at the request of the givers, the commission has bought two school libraries, for use particularly in district schools.

MASSACHUSETTS

Ashfield. The Milo M. Belding Memorial Library, presented to his native town by the silk manufacturer, was dedicated Aug. 29. The building is of gray marble with interior finish of quartered oak, and stands on the Main street, surrounded by a fine lawn. The Ashfield Library was started ninety years ago in a private house, and migrated from house to house and shop to shop until it was given a room in the Field Memorial hall in 1889, where it rested until it was moved to the town hall in 1908. From this home it has been moved to its new building.

Chelsea P. L. Medora J. Simpson, Libn. (44th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions, 1395; total, 15,313. Circulation 88,077. New registration, 1635.

Leyden. A feature of the Old Home Day celebration Sept. 7 was the dedication of the Robertson Memorial Library. Ground for the new library, which has previously occupied quarters in the town hall, was given by A. J. Shattuck, and the building erected by James Robertson in memory of his parents. It is a one-story structure, painted gray with white trimmings, and contains one room 16 x 24 feet.

Waltham P. L. Orlando C. Davis, Libn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Jan. 31, 1914.) Accessions 2096; total 40,543. Circulation 117,954. Registration 8107, about 23 per cent. of population.

Waltham. Plans for the new library have been approved by the commissioners and the trustees. The drawings call for a three-story fireproof building 122 x 114 feet, set in the middle of the lot and surrounded by lawns and shrubs. The style is colonial, executed in brick and stone trimmings.

Worthington. Ground was broken for the new library building in August. Men came from all parts of the town with their teams to take part in the work, and the "ground breaking" day was made a gala occasion. The workers brought their lunches, and coffee was served by a committee. There were short talks by men who have been active in promoting the work, and plans for the new library were shown and discussed.

RHODE ISLAND

Newport. The People's Library was moved in July from its former home on Thames street to its new quarters in the King homestead in Aquidneck park. The homestead was a gift to the city from George Gordon King. The original plan of the house lent itself excellently to library purposes, and the general arrangement of the rooms has been kept. The most difficult part of the alteration was the arrangement of the large stack room. This room is 54 feet in length, with an average width of 24 feet, and forms an uninterrupted open space from the first floor to the roof, which will accommodate four floors of library stacks having a capacity of 100,000 volumes. To arrange this large space the old floors, partitions and walls were completely removed, a new fireproof concrete floor put in and supported upon steel beams and columns, and a new fireproof ceiling hung from steel girders. The doors from the hallway to the stack room are also protected by sliding fireproof doors.

Providence. Mrs. Josephine Angier Binney of Providence and Newport, who died some time ago at Newport, has left the sum of \$10,000 to the Providence Public Library.

Providence. The Public Library has on view an exhibit apropos of the 150th anniversary celebration of the founding of Brown University in October. Besides an exhibit relating to the nine successive presidents of the university, there is an interesting showing as to the six colleges which were already in existence in the American colonies when Rhode Island College (now Brown University), opened its doors in 1764. These are Harvard (1636), William and Mary (1693), Yale (1701), Princeton (1746), University of Pennsylvania (1749), and Columbia (1760).

CONNECTICUT

Hartford. The 70,000 volumes in Trinity College Library were moved into Williams Hall, the new library and administration building, in the summer. The books were dusted, packed in boxes, and carried to the new building. The work of shifting them consumed about three weeks. With the addition of Williams Hall to the main building, composed of Jarvis Hall, Northam Towers, and Seabury Hall, Trinity College has one of the longest buildings of any college in the country, as it has now a frontage of over 700 feet. Over the main entrance of the new library building a picture of Bishop John Williams has been cut. Bishop Williams was the fourth president of the college, serving in that capacity from 1848 to 1853. He was a trustee of the college from 1848 until his death in 1899. The hall has been added to the north end of the main building. It will contain the administrative offices of the college on the ground floor. The reading room occupies the upper part of the entire east wing. It is about 34 feet wide by 80 feet long, with a timber roof constructed with open trusses in heavy oak. The floor space of the reading room is entirely unobstructed, the walls being lined with books subject to the greatest demand, to a height of eight feet from the floor just above which are the sills of the large windows. Direct communication is had with the stack room which extends in a northerly direction prolonging the line of the main building; between the stack and reading room, adjoining the passageway connecting the two, is the librarian's office commanding the entire situation.

Waterbury. Bronson L. Helen Sperry, lbn. (44th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 8915; total 94,806. Circulation 257,121. Receipts

\$32,416.10; expenditures \$31,584.71, including \$12,387.51 for salaries, \$5144.18 for books, \$1,109.65 for binding, and \$430.85 for periodicals.

A table shows that the circulation of the library increased from 92,154 in 1902 to 228,353 in 1912, a gain of 147.1 per cent. During the same time the cost of maintenance and operation per thousand of circulation decreased \$41.53 or 30.4 per cent, dropping from \$136.23 in 1902 to \$94.70 in 1912. The cost of operation and maintenance in 1912 was \$21,626 as compared with \$12,555 in 1902, an increase of \$9071, or 72.2 per cent.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Falconer. The public library formerly maintained by the Y. M. C. A. has been discontinued and its books transferred to the new Falconer Public Library.

Jamestown. James Prendergast F. L. Lucia Tiffany Henderson, lbn. (23d annual rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 1038. Circulation 78,508. Registration 10,808.

New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Cluff Bjorneseth of Bergen, Norway, have sent a Christmas gift to the children of New York. It is a collection of children's books and tales from Norway, and it has been put in the children's room at the main building. Last year, when Mr. and Mrs. Bjorneseth were in New York, they visited the library and were much impressed with the children's room, and on their return to Norway they immediately set about making this collection of books, tales, music and pictures which the children of their land know and love.

Rochester. The new Monroe branch of the public library was opened Monday, Sept. 21.

Saratoga Springs. At a meeting of the board of education Sept. 14, the abolition of the Public Library and the distribution of its books among the schools, was recommended. The matter was referred to the library committee with power.

Troy P. L. Mary L. Davis, lbn. (79th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1972; total 48,852. Circulation 103,207. New registration 2415; total 10,374. Receipts \$10,929.40; expenditures \$19,883.78, including \$6892.84 for salaries, \$819.06 for binding, \$1057.16 for books, and \$218.57 for periodicals.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia F. L. John Thomson, lbn. (18th annual rpt.—1913.) Total number of vol-

umes 443,121, in addition to 200,271 pamphlets. Circulation 2,296,368. Registration 149,735. Receipts \$315,359.51; expenditures \$284,703.79.

Numerous efforts have been made to bring about the commencement of the new main library building, but without practical result. The first annual apprentice class, composed of ten members, completed its course in April and a second started with fifteen members in November, a date which will be changed to Sept. 15 this year. The most satisfactory result of the year's work with children has been the increased interest shown by public school teachers in the resources and methods of the children's room, while at the 432 regular story hours 34,974 children were present.

MARYLAND

Frederick. The Frederick County Free Library, which was opened May 22 with 1400 books, is meeting with appreciation and support. The \$2000 with which the library was established was raised by the Civic Club between fall of 1913 and April 1914. A Library Association has been formed, with county as well as city members, and after the first year this will support the library. Since opening over 700 people have registered, representing 17 places in the county, and the second month's circulation was 2934. Ten rural schools are using the library, and it is expected that three county branches will be opened in October. It is not known whether the Artz bequest (noted in the July number of the JOURNAL) will be applied to this library or not, and in any case it will not be available during the lifetime of Miss Artz.

Princess Anne. The Public Library has been moved into its new building in the old station of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk railroad. When the railroad built its new station the old building was given to the library, and after refitting it is found well adapted to its new use.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. A training class for persons who wish to obtain positions in the Public Library will be organized at the library on November 1. Entrance examinations for those who wish to join the class will be held about the middle of October. The course of training will continue seven months, from November 1 to May 31, and all who complete the course satisfactorily will be placed on the library's eligible list, from which all vacancies are filled. Applicants for admission to the class must be in good health and between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, and must have had at least a high school education or its equivalent.

The South

GEORGIA

Following the passage by the legislature of a bill providing for the establishment and maintenance of a legislative reference department in the State Library, much preliminary work is going forward in the library toward making the new department an actuality at an early date. Although carrying the small appropriation of only \$1200 annually, the legislative reference bill is one of the most progressive measures passed by the last legislature. Miss Ella May Thornton, who has been assistant in the State Library since 1909 and has made a special study of legislative reference work, will be directly in charge of the legislative reference department under the supervision and direction of Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, state librarian.

Atlanta. Miss Katharine H. Wootten, of the Carnegie Library, has joined the citizens of Fulton county in requesting the board of county commissioners to make an annual appropriation of \$5000 for the maintenance of the library. The appropriation would make it possible to extend the library service throughout the county. The matter has been referred to the finance committee and will probably be acted upon definitely at next month's meeting of the board.

KENTUCKY

Hopkinsville. The books of the old public library have been moved to the new Carnegie Library on Liberty street. Miss Virginia Lipscomb will be librarian.

Stanford. A new free public library is to be opened at Stanford.

TENNESSEE

In Tennessee the state duplicates any amount between \$10 and \$40 raised by any community for school libraries.

Memphis. The fourth branch of the Cossitt Library in Memphis is to be opened at an early date by C. D. Johnston, librarian. The new branch will be at the corner of McLemore avenue and Latham street. In addition to the new branch for the white people a new branch has been opened for the negroes at the Howe Institute. Cecilia Yerby, who has just completed a two years' course of training in library work at Louisville, Ky., will have charge of the branch at Howe Institute.

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson. It is expected to have the new Carnegie Library open about Nov. 1, though the exact date is not yet announced. Mrs. E. M. Porter will be the librarian.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. Work on the branch library for negroes has begun, and it will probably be completed this fall. The cost will be about \$25,000.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Detroit. Ground probably will be broken for Detroit's new million-dollar library on Woodward avenue about Oct. 15, according to the *Detroit Journal*. The houses to be torn down, together with the land which they occupy, cost the library board \$222,431.63.

Port Hudson. The North End branch of the city public library is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy about October 1. The entrance hall to the Fillmore school building was remodelled for the purpose.

OHIO

Hamilton. Before an assembly of 1200 the Lane Public Library was re-dedicated Sept. 6, after having been closed for eighteen months in order to repair the damages caused by the flood of 1913. The library now contains about 15,000 books. Mrs. Maude Jackson, one of the heirs of Clark Lane, who founded the library in 1867, was present. She and her brother recently released the title to the real estate, deeding it to the city.

Toledo. The contract for the proposed addition to the public library has been let for \$26,985. The extension will extend 80 feet to the south of the present building and come close to the sidewalk line.

INDIANA

Evansville. Owing to the failure of the books to arrive, the date of the opening of the Carnegie libraries has been postponed until Nov. 4, according to Miss Eethel McCullough, Carnegie librarian.

Hobart. Foundations have been laid for the Hobart branch of the Gary Public Library, and it is expected the library can move into the building by Christmas.

Kirklin. Work will be started this fall on a new Carnegie library building to be erected on two lots donated for the purpose by Mrs. Edith McKinney. The building will cost \$7,500.

ILLINOIS

Anna. The Robert Burns Stinson Memorial Library was dedicated here in August. The library is the gift of Captain Stinson, for many years a resident of this city, and cost \$35,-

000—the earnings from \$50,000, which was accepted by the city of Anna in 1904 in compliance with the terms of the donor's will. The library opened with 2500 volumes, classified and catalogued. Miss Lueva Montgomery has been appointed librarian.

Chicago. A foreign book department, comprising 25,000 volumes of the best literature in seventeen languages, will be established by the Chicago Public Library directors. The department will be located on the fourth floor of the library building and will be composed of "open shelves." Attendants conversant with several languages will be in charge of the department to assist the patrons in their selection of books and periodicals. It is hoped to have the new department ready for business within two months.

Mt. Vernon. The Mt. Vernon Public Library circulated 13,731 books during the last year and 4,931 persons visited the reading rooms. More than twice as many adult non-fiction books were issued between May 31, 1913, and June 1, 1914, as in the preceding year.

Polo. The Polo Public Library has been advertising the library by having posters printed with a photograph of the building and plan, giving the hours the rooms were open and asking people stopping in town between trains to spend their time at the library. Much credit is given E. Frances Barber, the librarian, for the growth and success of the library.

Shelbyville F. P. L. Grace L. Westervelt, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Acquisitions 542; total 7483. Circulation 26,237. New registration 339; total 1611. Receipts \$3036.55; expenditures \$1655.24.

Sheldon. A public library has been established here, through the efforts of the Woman's Club. The library has been made free to all residents of the township, in the hope that some time it may become a tax supported township library. With the help of the Library Extension Commission, the library has been classified and the proper records made.

Urbana. The University of Illinois Library has been making an addition to the library building this summer. It is built of Minnesota sandstone to match the main building, and was completed at a cost, including steel shelving and equipment, of \$27,000. This addition to the rear or stack portion of the building, is 28 by 52 feet outside measure, and the five floors of stacks will provide shelving for 100,000 volumes or four years' growth.

By the end of the four years it is hoped the university will have made at least a beginning on its new library building, the site for which has already been set aside by the board of trustees.

Winnetka. The annual report of the board of directors of the Winnetka Free Public Library for 1913-1914, shows the total circulation to be 18,382, which is an increase of 7051 in five years. Since last fall magazines have been allowed to circulate as non-fiction with a restriction to seven days. Miss Mary E. Hewes was elected librarian to succeed Miss Jessie McKenzie, who resigned her position Oct. 1, 1913.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. The Henry Llewellyn branch of the Public Library was dedicated Sept. 5. Two sons of Henry Llewellyn, for whom the branch is named, were present. They have given the ground on which the building, a one-story structure of concrete and stone costing \$33,000, was erected.

MINNESOTA

Eveleth. The Eveleth Public Library, erected at a cost of \$30,000, was formally opened July 1, with brief dedicatory exercises. The library opened with about 2000 volumes, 50 current magazines, and 17 daily papers. The library will be open week days from 1 to 9 p. m., and on Sunday the reading room will be open from 2 to 6 p. m. Miss Margaret Hickman, a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School in 1913, is the librarian in charge.

Mountain Iron. The contract for the Carnegie Library has been awarded for \$16,900, and work was started early in September.

New Duluth. A branch library, with separate entrance from the street, is to be established in the new school building which is expected to be completed by Feb. 1.

IOWA

Muscatine. The children's department of the P. M. Musser Public Library was opened the first week of September. Mrs. Nellie S. Sawyer has been placed in charge of this department.

NORTH DAKOTA

The secretary of the North Dakota Public Library Commission takes exception to the statement made on page 646 of the August JOURNAL, that the Wisconsin Library Com-

mission is "the only one which is the administrative body in control of a legislative reference department," and says that the "North Dakota Commission, which was modeled after the Wisconsin plan, has had administrative control of the legislative reference department since its inception in 1907." The statement appeared in the JOURNAL in a summary of an article printed in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, and happens to have been couched in the words of the original. In such summaries in the *Library Work* department, the aim is to give the gist of the author's own thought, without comment or correction by the JOURNAL.

COLORADO

Denver. In *The City of Denver* for Aug. 22, the department of "Library notes" contains some interesting facts about the work of the Public Library. Library work, including the circulation of books and the holding of story hours, has been carried on during the summer in eight playgrounds; two new deposit stations have been opened; books in modern Greek, Yiddish, French, German, and Dutch have been added; and a free public lecture course is again planned for the coming winter. Denver's branch library buildings, which have been open about a year, have been found serviceable and successful.

The South West

MISSOURI

Belleville. The Carnegie Corporation of New York has notified the library board of Belleville that the plans for the Carnegie Library have been accepted. The building is to cost \$45,000.

TEXAS

The Library and Historical Commission is distributing an 8-page pamphlet containing the library laws of Texas, covering besides the general provisions, the laws regulating city public libraries, farmers' county public libraries, and the Library and Historical Commission.

Dallas. The Oak Cliff branch of the Dallas Public Library, corner Jefferson and Marshall streets, opened in September, with approximately 4,000 books.

Houston. A library costing between \$10,000 and \$12,000 will be opened on the fifth floor of the court-house by the Law Library Association of Houston, organized last February. The fifth floor of the structure is being remodelled and put in readiness.

Palestine. The new \$15,000 library will be dedicated Oct. 14. Dr. S. P. Brooks, president of Baylor University, has been invited to deliver the dedication address.

San Antonio. A branch library for negroes will be opened shortly at a negro drug store on East Commerce street, the books to be selected and sent out from the Carnegie Library. About ten years ago, when the Carnegie Library first was opened, a sub-station for negroes was in use. There was, however, very little interest taken in the books and so the project was abandoned. It is thought the station will prove more popular now, as it is planned upon the earnest solicitation of a number of negroes.

Pacific Coast

CALIFORNIA

Clovis. The contract for the new Carnegie Library has been let and work has been started. The building will cost \$12,000.

Los Angeles. The training school in library work which the Los Angeles Public Library carries on each year will open October 1. The course includes instruction in cataloging, classification, reference work, and various branches of library science, and also numerous lectures in literature, current events, and other subjects of general value in library work. Mrs. Theodora Brewitt, will have charge of the school.

Palo Alto. Miss Stella Haughtington, librarian of Santa Clara county, has appeared before the Palo Alto library board to present a plan for the consolidation of the Palo Alto library and a proposed branch of the county library. The local library would then receive the books and funds for the county branch, while the country people would have the full use of the combined library. Members of the board failed to see the benefits of such a scheme and looked askance at the proposition, so action was delayed for further investigation of the details of the plan.

Pasadena. Pasadena's advisory library commission has decided against contributing toward a state library exhibit at either of the California expositions next year, agreeing that it would be better to centralize efforts on the local library, in arranging for the expected tourist patronage. To this end, special stacks of books bearing on matters Californian will be provided at the local institution. The volumes will deal with the state's resources, his-

tory, physical features and literature. Fiction of a California nature, such as the works of Bret Harte, will be included in this group of volumes.

Redlands. A. K. Smiley P. L. Artena M. Chapin, Libn. (20th annual rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Accessions 2264; total number of volumes 25,825, pamphlets 5307. Circulation 105,308. Registration 6072, a gain of 764. Receipts \$17,281.27; expenditures \$17,288.76, including books \$2697.95, periodicals \$575, binding \$228, and salaries \$5276.57.

There were 3452 books repaired at library, 22 books rebound at binder's and 98 magazines bound. The most important work with schools was a series of talks on vocations given before the high school students by experienced workers.

San Francisco. Miss Laura McKinstry has been elected a member of the board of trustees of the San Francisco Public Library, the first woman in the history of the library to hold the office.

San Francisco. An examination of applicants for positions in the library service has been held recently. One hundred and twenty made application, of which number forty-five qualified. Twenty-three passed the written tests and are now doing probationary work. The examination consists of two written tests, one in literature and one in history and current events, followed by one month's probationary work to determine personal qualifications and aptitude for library work. The board of library trustees was the first body of the municipality to establish a system of civil service, holding the first examination in 1896 and since then, with few exceptions, making appointments from the eligible lists thus established. The tests are wholly under the supervision of the trustees and are in no way connected with the other branches of municipal civil service. While the city charter provides that municipal employees must have been residents of the city for one year prior to appointment in any branch of the municipal service, whenever necessary experts who have not lived in the city for that length of time may be employed.

Santa Barbara. Andrew Carnegie is going to give Santa Barbara a \$50,000 library. It is agreed that the Chamber of Commerce will raise \$30,000 for a site, the county and city officials securing any balance that may be needed. The plans include developing a civic center, which will include library, art gallery, recreation center, postoffice and city and county buildings.

Canada

ALBERTA

Edmonton. The first annual report of the Edmonton Public Library and Strathcona Public Library, for the year 1913, has been issued. Although the first move for a public library was made in Edmonton in 1908, it was not till 1910 that a site was purchased. Since that time negotiations have been carried on with the Carnegie Corporation for aid in erecting a building. With the rapid growth of the city the city authorities now feel that at least \$200,000 is needed for a suitable building. Of this sum the Carnegie Corporation agrees to contribute \$75,000 on condition that the plans be submitted to it for approval and that the grant be used for the final payment completing the building entirely free from debt. The library at present is located in temporary quarters in a business block. Meanwhile in Strathcona in February, 1913, was completed a \$30,000 building, and since the two cities were amalgamated in 1912, the Strathcona Library, originally an independent institution, is now to be considered a branch of the one at Edmonton. During the first twelve months Strathcona accessioned 10,819 volumes, registered 3445 borrowers, and circulated 72,829 books for home use. The figures for the Edmonton Library for the same time are: accessions 12,250, registered borrowers 6867, and circulation 120,655. Both buildings are open on week days from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. and on Sundays the reading rooms for adults are open from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. The men's reading room in the Strathcona building is kept open till 10 p.m., and has an average daily attendance of 65, as compared with 40 in the general reading room and 125 in the general reading room at Edmonton. The Strathcona auditorium is greatly appreciated and is used regularly by a number of associations for their meetings, by Robertson College for its closing exercises, and for the children's weekly story hour.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

The retirement of Mr. Edmund Gosse from the post of librarian to the House of Lords is announced. Mr. Gosse in his younger days was an assistant librarian at the British Museum, and subsequently at the Board of Trade.

GERMANY

Berlin. The Royal Library was reopened Aug. 10, though only from 9 to 3, and its use is confined to the reading-room. No books are

charged for home use. About 60 members of the staff had been called to service in the army before the end of August. The books most called for have been placed in the large space under the reading-room to make work easier for the smaller staff. There are from 400 to 500 visitors daily. The *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* of Sept. 27 records that the new regulations prepared for readers ends with the statement that "no Russians, Frenchmen, Englishmen or Servians will be admitted."

Cologne. The great department store of L. Tietz in Cologne, has established a circulating library in its new building. This is a new departure for such establishments in Germany. The handsome catalog of 400 pages shows titles of works which, while fiction is naturally in the majority, are all of a high standing. The best of modern German and foreign literature is represented and no fear of censorship has kept out even the most radical of writers. Among non-fiction books, works on economics, popular science, and philosophy are well represented.

Göttingen. The library of the Royal University has expended 19,167 marks, its yearly interest for 1913 from the J. Pierpont Morgan endowment, on some valuable editions of English and American books on art, history and literature, as well as several valuable catalogs, and a number of new subscriptions to American and English periodicals of a scientific character.

AUSTRIA

Cracow. It is reported that part of the famous Polish library, the Biblioteka Jagiellonska of the city university, has been removed to safer quarters by the inhabitants of the city fleeing before the Russian invasion. Since Polish publishers began to furnish the library with copies of every book they printed, it has been the hope of the administration that the library may become a national library for Poland.

SPAIN

Madrid. M. Rodriguez Marin, chief librarian of the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid, recently published an open letter in all the daily papers of that city, giving the hours of opening of all the public libraries, and calling the attention of the people to their opportunities. Madrid is said to have no fewer than twenty-three libraries of various sorts, all of which are open to the public, although some of them but for a few hours a day, and none at all for the evening hours. The libraries all together possess about 1,400,000 volumes, and are consulted by about 1500 readers each day.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

General

Education, Training, Library Schools

LIBRARY INSTRUCTION IN NORMAL SCHOOLS

The Milwaukee Normal School offers four courses—for primary, grammar grade, and high school teachers, and for principals of state graded schools. In the second year of each course a twelve-week library course is given, classes meeting three times a week. For this work one-half a credit is given. Courses in literature are also included in the second-year work, and they include juvenile literature and story telling for the primary teachers, juvenile literature and guidance of pupils' reading for the grammar grade teachers and principals of state graded schools, and guidance of pupils' reading for high school teachers. For each literature course one point credit is given, 2½ points for the two years being required for graduation.

LIBRARY INSTITUTES

Progress in library institutes. *N. Y. Libs.*, My., 1914, p. 68-69.

Editorial. In 1902, when the institutes for small libraries in New York state were started, there were but 109 libraries and 299 library workers participating in the meetings, and the great majority of these represented the less needy districts. Last year there was an attendance of 963 library workers, representing 423 different libraries or districts. Including public meetings held in connection with the institutes, there was a total of 1618 persons participating last year in this enterprise. While in twelve years the number of free libraries in the state has increased 60 per cent. and the circulation from free libraries 110 per cent., participation in these library institutes has increased 400 per cent. With the expressed approval of the State Association, the committee in charge has worked out and adopted a new and comprehensive plan, whereby provision is made for a progressive course of work and study to cover 3 or 4 years, the work for each year to be concentrated on a particular subject, thus assuring to those who will regularly attend, something new, specific and progressive each year, and at the end of the course, at least an elementary knowledge of the whole field of library economy as related to the small library. The

subject for 1914 is "Stocking the library," and the syllabus is printed in full on pages 82-88 of this same issue of *New York Libraries*.

TOPICS FOR LIBRARY MEETINGS

The following suggestive list of topics was used for the district meetings of librarians in Maine, which last summer took the place of the usual summer school:

The Sunday opening—is it advisable for the smaller public library?

Rural extension—A privilege, a duty, and a benefit to the public library.

Books for the smaller library—What, where and what to buy. Juveniles, sets, inexpensive editions. The library income and the library budget.

The library a social center—Rest rooms and auditoriums.

Government documents—which are useful, and how shall they be used in the small library?

The librarian—What more should he or she be than a dispenser of books?

Creating a reading public, and directing aimless or purposeless readers.

Public and high school libraries in a small town—Are both needed, and to what extent shall the public supply the school demand?

Library trustees—Their responsibility for the success of the library; their relation to the library and librarian.

What can be done to attract children and young people to the library and keep them from the streets, the cheap theaters and questionable places of amusement?

Five readable books of the past year—non-fiction. Five wholesome recent novels. Recent children's literature.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

ARGUMENTS FOR LIBRARIES

Why have libraries. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Je., 1914, p. 136-139.

Ten reasons, each elaborated, are given.

1. Because public libraries are an essential part of a complete education.
2. Because libraries are schools for adults.
3. Because libraries are the only schools which reach the many who are workers and must earn a living while they learn.
4. It will help and supplement the vocational school work.

5. The library furnishes rest, relief, and recreation for tired workers.
6. It helps make intelligent citizens.
7. The library builds up good morals.
8. The library is more democratic than any other institution in the city.
9. By its co-operative principle, the library makes one dollar do the work of many.
10. Quotes what Franklin, McKinley, Roosevelt and Bryan have said commending libraries.

Library as an Educator

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR READERS

Equality of rights in the library. *N. Y. Libs.*, My., 1914. p. 67-68.

Editorial. Defends the right of the man or woman of crude taste and culture to a share of the librarian's consideration when books are being chosen. "The superior book is not to be rejected because it has no interest for the ordinary reader. The ordinary book is not to be rejected because it has no interest for the superior reader. The American public library, as distinguished from the great libraries of Europe, has its special distinction and pride in the fact that it appeals and ministers to plain, ordinary, average men and women."

How equality is often denied. *N. Y. Libs.*, My., 1914. p. 68.

Editorial. "Where current fiction makes up as much as 80 or 90 per cent. of the circulation, the figures are no proof that the main book wants of the community are for that class of books. Rather they show that the library has favored one class of readers at the expense of the others. It has been demonstrated that in almost every variety of American community, when non-fiction is well selected, adequately supplied and properly displayed, it is wanted and read by a larger proportion of the people than fiction."

Library in Relation to Schools

SCHOOLS, WORK WITH

The Guernsey Memorial Library of Norwich, N. Y., has issued a four-page leaflet entitled "The library page in the catalog of the Norwich public schools," which contains a summary of the year's work with children. An interesting feature has been the children's work exhibits held in the children's room, the exhibits being provided by different classes in the public schools. Every holiday brought appropriate posters made by the children for the bulletin boards, and at Christmas time a tree occupied the center of the room. Every

ornament, toy, and decoration upon the tree had been made by the children. The inspiration for the tree had been largely gleaned from books on "making things" drawn from the shelves of the children's room. This served as the first exhibition of manual work done in schools. After the new year began there were frequent changes of the exhibits. May Day was fittingly observed with a May pole, designed and decorated by the pupils in a sixth grade room. Later they also sent Guernsey Memorial Library a mammoth bouquet of violets, that there might be real flowers as well as the painted dandelions which the pupils of another room had done. Four story hours were held as an experiment and proved a decided success. In December certain English classes from the high school visited the library and received instruction in its use. Following this visit an essay contest was started on the subject, "How to use the library," and a first prize of \$5.00 in gold and a second prize of \$2.50 in gold was offered the seniors for the two best original essays, the prizes being awarded at commencement.

HIGH SCHOOL BRANCHES

For some years past the Free Public Library of Jersey City has made a special feature of its work with the high schools. Jersey City now has two high schools. The Dickinson High School, which was erected in 1906, is one of the largest and best equipped high schools in the country. The Public Library established a branch here as soon as the new building was completed. This branch is operated and maintained solely by the library, all expenses, including the salary of the librarian, being paid from the funds of the Public Library. The librarian was one of the staff of the Public Library, having had several years' training in the catalog and loan departments before being promoted to her present position. She is exceptionally well qualified for the work and has filled the position admirably. The collection now numbers 2346 volumes. Last year (1913) the circulation for home reading was 13,465 volumes. The use of books in the rooms was 53,415 and the attendance 51,333. The High School branch is used very extensively by the faculty as well as by the students. A branch library has also been established in the new Lincoln High School, where it is planned to give the same facilities as in the Dickinson High School. The use of this branch has so far been very satisfactory, and there is every indication that when the new building is completed the work will equal that of the Dickinson branch.

Library Extension Work

LIBRARY CLUBS

In each division of the Library League, or evening reading club maintained by the children's department of the Free Public Library of Philadelphia, the year's work has developed new interest and new methods of holding these growing girls and boys during the transition period from school to mills or shops, attracting them to the library by something more than the casual open door, and demonstrating the possibility of self-development by encouraging them to use books as tools. At the Richmond branch there are five divisions of the Library League, two of which are for young men and boys, three for young women and older girls. These organizations continue to do excellent work and have come to be recognized as useful and efficient factors in the neighborhood life. At the close of the club year the Library League Lyceum, which is composed of young men, published the initial issue of a club paper, called the *Library League Review*, in which they reviewed the work of the year in the various branches of the league. This rather ambitious enterprise was financed by the members, and proved a success, both financially and as a means of making the league known to the community. Another venture which this group successfully accomplished was an illustrated lecture given by Dr. Francis B. Brandt, of the School of Pedagogy, upon "Visits to the haunts and homes of the European philosophers." The young men secured the lecturer, attended to the advertising and succeeded in gathering an audience of about two hundred, the greater part of which was composed of young men and older boys.

Library Extension Work—Exhibits

ADVERTISING EXHIBIT

An advertising exhibit is being planned for the Carnegie Library at Atlanta, Ga. Miss Katharine Wootten, the librarian, announces that it is intended to be one of a series interesting to several trades and professions, and its purpose is to interest particularly commercial printers, sign makers, etc. Arrangements for the exhibit have been perfected by Miss Wootten with *Signs of the Times*, a specialized periodical devoted to commercial publicity. The periodical has undertaken the work of securing the exhibit for the library, and of changing it at frequent intervals, and also has given wide publicity to the idea, commending it to its readers everywhere and urging advertising clubs, classes in advertising,

sign men's associations and other libraries to adapt it to their own purposes.

BIRD EXHIBIT

An annual bird exhibit, held in the children's room of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Public Library since 1911, has had far-reaching results with the children. The first year, besides a display of bird books, pictures, charts, and calendars, some twelve or fifteen bird houses made by the boys were shown. These attracted so much attention that each year since there have also been shown houses made by firms who make a study of bird-house construction. The firms have been glad to co-operate, and from twelve to twenty-five of these are sent in by out-of-town firms. Different men in the city have also lent very attractive specimens from their own yards, and one year the board of park commissioners sent the houses they had had made for the city parks. In the library building is kept a large private collection of stuffed birds, nests, eggs, etc., and these the library is allowed to borrow freely. One year a set of Gene Stratton-Porter's bird photographs were shown; another year there were bird compositions from the schools; and two different years there have been bird-talks that were both instructive and well attended. This year teachers were invited to bring their classes to the library during school hours, and these visits were so successful that they will be repeated each year.

Another successful series were the exhibits of model aeroplanes made by a number of boys. The boys also furnished pictures, magazines, pamphlets, working drawings, propellers, etc., so that the younger boys and those less expert in construction might have the advantage of seeing this material. One evening talks were given by two high school boys, who illustrated the principles of construction with their own models. The exhibit "caught the boys as nothing else has done," and one of the most gratifying results was the continued kindly feeling and interest of these older boys, who had been transferred to the adult department, in the children's department.

INDUSTRIAL CATALOGS EXHIBIT

A collection of catalogs, showing the industries of Denver, Colo., have been displayed in the reference room of the main library building. As the main library building is on the route from the mint to the capitol building, it is visited by thousands of tourists every month. Many business men from other sections of the country have examined the catalogs displayed and many notes have been taken.

LOCAL HISTORY EXHIBIT

A local history exhibition was arranged by Miss Caroline B. Garland, librarian at Dover, N. H., for Old Home week. Pictures of ancient buildings, engravings and photos of old-time notabilities, long-standing albums, diaries and scrap-books, local stories, annals, tales, all of which must be examined by the future historian, were on view.

Library Development and Co-operation
CO-OPERATIVE INFORMATION BUREAUS

Boston Co-operative Information Bureau. G. W. Lee. *Spec. Libs.*, Je., 1914. p. 92-94.

This bureau has besides the usual offices, a chief of service and two reference workers, one who works in the local libraries and one who works chiefly with the telephone. It keeps a card index of resources in the community for getting at facts, and a list of all questions and answers supplied. Membership includes five classes, from those who merely co-operate, without money payment, to those who pay \$100. So far most of the questions have been on commercial and engineering topics, and few have been made by mail. The bureau issues a bulletin, with several regular departments, which are described in detail in the article.

Sponsors for knowledge. G. W. Lee. *Stone & Webster Pub. Serv. Journal*, Jl., 1914. p. 47-53.

When a man has made an exhaustive study of any question so that he has the latest word on ventilation or public service commissions or whatever line he may have been pursuing, he becomes a "sponsor for knowledge" on that subject.

"Should we organize an information system with these two individuals responsible for just two topics (out of a possible million), we should have the nucleus of what people are unwittingly after.

"Publicity concerning a few sponsors for interesting and important topics would bring to light many a candidate and many a specialty; and when the public realized there was an organized 'where-to-look' on questions hitherto vaguely disposed of, it would turn to the same organization for much else. The up-building would be largely that of supply answering demand. Many a local undertaking would become the cog of a national wheel; we should have union lists of periodicals henceforth compiled on a national scale; overlapping indexes and bibliographical work henceforth compiled on a national scale; overlapping indexes and bibliographical work henceforth arranged for so as to avoid duplication; book

reviewing and evaluating done by experts in every department; rare books located in a central index for the country over; we should have a listing at headquarters, with quite likely a correspondence auction (such as is already conducted monthly on a small scale in Boston), of over-supplies and locally-not-needed literature, thus affording an efficient clearance system of what people have to dispose of and what they wish to obtain; and incidentally there would be a standardizing of forms and sizes in stationery and print."

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

STIMULATING INTEREST

Creating a reading public and directing aimless or purposeless readers. Fannie V. Eastman. *Iowa Lib. Quar.*, Ap.-Je., 1914. p. 81-83.

Do we always in building a library give sufficient thought to making it a matter of common interest? When nearly every organization in a town has a share in some way in contributing to the library an interest must exist in the work that is done. It remains for us to hold that interest and convert it into an increasing interest in the use of the contents of the building.

Do our shelves contain the books best fitted to the needs of our immediate community? In the desire to keep the library up to its highest standard of literary excellence, do we not sometimes slight the desires of the many? If we would create an interest in the books we have, we must know our community and its needs. Time is well spent in preparation of library notes for local papers, and in lists of books on special subjects. Special days in the library are a help when some topic of interest is made a feature, and new comers should be made to feel that the library is meant for them.

The library patron enjoys feeling that he has a part in the selection of books. Lists of books called for but not in the library are often helpful in making out order lists, and help to give the reader a feeling that his opinion is of value to the librarian.

LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT AN EXPOSITION

The Library Association of Portland, Ore., will maintain a booth at the Manufacturers' and Land Products Show, to be held at Portland from October 26 to November 14, for the purpose of dispensing information regarding mechanical and industrial work and conditions of Oregon. Small special library lists have been printed, giving the names and numbers of books calculated not only to aid the mechanic, but the employer. Charts will be shown in

this booth and an effort will be made to call the attention of visitors to the specialized work of the public library in this new technical department recently organized.

PUBLICITY BY POSTERS

The Buffalo Public Library sends out the following poster to offices, stores and factories, with a request that it be posted on the bulletin board:

Do you know all you want to?

Why not know a little more this year?

The City of Buffalo has given the free use of books to all its residents.

What does that mean to you?

If you are able to read, it certainly means an opportunity of adding to your education year by year through the right use of books.

It means the free use of many delightful books of entertainment and of inspiration.

Systematic study is worth while even for a few hours each day or each week. The right books may be had from the Public Library.

It is possible to add much to your force and to your value in your work or business by making use of the practical books which are provided.

A book has been written by some expert in your work, giving the result of years of experience. Why not have that information?

You may select your books from open shelves, or you may call upon the Library people for help in finding the book you need. The Public Library is yours, and its service is freely offered to you.

A valuable book may be read in the same length of time that is spent on a poor magazine.

319,000 volumes, 125,000 Buffalo people to use them. Do you?

Free Library cards will be issued upon application at the main building or any of the Branch Libraries.

THE BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

MOTHERS, WORK WITH

In Grand Rapids the children's librarian makes special effort to interest mothers in their children's reading, and for this purpose she attends all sorts of mothers' meetings and women's clubs. The mothers, coming from widely different circles of society, are always attentive listeners, and many frequently remain for a little private talk, inquiring as to whether fairy tales are considered good for their children, or what is thought about detective stories for their boys. Foreign-born mothers are very anxious to have their children learn the English language, and they ask

intelligent questions as to books on history and civics for their boys and girls. Birthdays and holidays are strong factors by means of which the library can be made interesting to mothers. Considerable help has been given in the selection of books during the Christmas season. Book exhibits have been held at the schools. There is an annual conference on children's reading held on the first Saturday in May, which brings together another group of people. The mothers are represented on this program, and they take a part in the discussion. Three-fourths of the mothers, regardless of nationality, social position or education, have no definite idea as to the kind of books their children ought to read.

"BETTER BABIES" BOOKLETS

The Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library has begun issuing to every new mother, within a week of the birth of her child, a bulletin called "Better babies and their care." Through the co-operation of one of the large medical and surgical houses the circulars are enclosed in all their sales of baby supplies, and they are also available at the circulation desk in the library. As the work was only started in August it is still too soon to give circulation figures, but already the books listed are being freely used. Several letters have been received on "good work in Jacksonville" from national workers in education and social work, and the State Health Department has asked for a thousand copies for state circulation.

Library and the State School

SCHOOL LIBRARY LEGISLATION

Significance of new law for school libraries.
N. Y. Libs., May, 1914. p. 66-67.

Editorial. The new law enacted by the last legislature in New York makes an important advance in at least five respects.

1. It makes every school library a free circulating library for all the people of those districts where there is not already a free public library in operation.
2. A definite legal status and recognition are given to the position of school librarian.
3. Provision is specifically made for the joint employment of the same librarian by the school library and the local public library.
4. Great stimulus is given toward the support of the rural school librarian by enlisting the interest of the general public.
5. Where the use of the school library by the general public and public demand develop to a degree which makes it embarrassing for the school authorities, legal provision is made for the creation by the school trustees, of a separate public library, and the transfer-

ence to this new library of such of the school library books as are not needed for school use.

Library Support. Funds

RAISING FUNDS

In Swanton, Vt., a campaign for a new library building was carried on during the summer. The results of each day's work was shown on a blackboard arranged in the following form:

WHAT CAN WE RAISE FOR THE LIBRARY?
THAT DEPENDS—ON YOU!

We want Ten \$100
We want Ten \$ 60							
We want Ten \$ 40							
We want Ten \$ 30							
We want Ten \$ 25							
We want Ten \$ 15							
We want Ten \$ 10							
We want Ten \$ 10							
We want Ten \$ 5							
We want Ten \$ 3							
We want Ten \$ 2							

Government and Service

Governing Board

RESPONSIBILITY OF TRUSTEES

Library trustees—their responsibility for the success of the library. William Irwin. *Iowa Lib. Quar.*, Ap.-Je., 1914. p. 89-91.

Too many trustees fill out the full term of their six years' service on the theory of "all honor and no work." There is a way to conduct a library by which it will live at a poor dying rate. It is the stingy way—the way that reduces expenses to the minimum. Then there is the way that is aggressive and ambitious; the way that keeps the property in first-class condition—really a library that is worth while.

The library is a public institution and should be maintained for the good of all the people. The business of the trustees is largely a matter of maintenance. If you feel certain that your entire five mills can be invested to the decided advantage of your town and community, then ask for the limit, and count the dividends in better men and women who have gotten some of their best qualities through the libraries.

Executive. Librarian

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A MUNICIPAL LIBRARIAN

Municipal librarianship: a rational view. William Pollitt. *Lib. Asst.*, Je.-Jl., 1914. p. 112-116; p. 142-146.

The question of most interest to municipal librarians and assistants is that of their present position and probable future. Until quite recently the assistant was prepared to accept the current opinion that prospects of advancement were slight and that his great hope was that at some future time attention to duty would raise him to the position of chief librarian.

With the development of the library as a department of municipal service, increased efficiency was demanded of the assistants, without a corresponding increase in opportunities for advancement. The municipal librarian at first was only the guardian, then the showman of the books in his case. He is now passing into the third stage, that of guide and interpreter for the books. During the last few years there has been improvement in a number of library centers, which it is hoped will become much more general. With one or two notable exceptions the highest-paid staffs are those governed by the most advanced chiefs, but it is unreasonable to hold chiefs altogether responsible where less desirable conditions prevail, for the librarian has a duty to his committee as well as to his staff. The committee represents the people who furnish the money, and the librarian must please them or find his position untenable.

Since the assistants of to-day will become the librarians of the future, they must keep ahead of their opportunities. The unqualified members of the profession have been a decreasing body for some time. Increased personal efficiency will be followed by increased general efficiency, and its effect will be seen in the whole library service.

Administration

Accession

SIMPLE RECORD SYSTEM

In a leaflet, entitled "Care of free text-books," by H. O. Severance, issued by the University of Missouri as one of its regular bulletins, two methods of keeping track of text-books lent to school pupils are described. The first, or card method, is considered most satisfactory. Three forms are illustrated, 3x5 cards being used. The first is a record of stock, one for each kind of book, showing the number of copies and the date of receipt. The second form is a loan card, one for each book, which should be numbered consecutively. When the pupil receives the book he should sign the card and enter the date, and when the book is returned the second date should be entered. One card will serve several readers. A third

form, a pupil record card, may be used at the option of the teacher. On this would be entered the titles of all books issued to a certain student.

If the book method is preferred, the pages of the record book should be ruled in columns, giving space to enter author, title, copy number, date received, and name of bookseller. In another part of the book, pages should be ruled for a record of books issued to pupils. The pupil's name should be at the top of the page, and underneath columns should be provided for author, title, copy number, date lent, date returned, and remarks.

Classification

SIMPLIFIED CLASSIFICATION

Easy method of classification for libraries having from 500 to 1500 volumes. *Bull. Vt. F. P. L. Comm.*, Je., 1914. p. 2-5.

Separate the books into four divisions: adult fiction, adult non-fiction, children's fiction, and children's non-fiction. Arrange adult fiction alphabetically by authors, and divide non-fiction into the ten classes of the Dewey system, marking the first figures of each class on the back of each book and inside the cover. Arrange children's books in the same way, but mark every one with a *j* in addition to the class number, and shelve them separately. Make a simple author and title index the books.

CLASSIFICATION OF SWEDENBORGIANA

Cataloging and classifying Swedenborgiana: the system used by the Academy Library Bryn Athyn, Pa. Emil F. Stroh. *Jour. of Educ. of The Academy of the New Church*, Ja., 1914. p. 141-163.

Classification. The Academy Library, having what is probably the largest collection of Swedenborgiana in existence, has evolved a special classification for the collection. It is first divided into two main classes: (1) the writings of Swedenborg, and (2) New Church collateral literature. The main class sign is *S*, for (1) is *Sw*, and for (2) is *S* followed by a figure. Works under *Sw* are divided chronologically, and then subdivided by language and editions, except the original editions published by Swedenborg, which have no further subdivision marks.

The collateral pamphlet literature is bound into volumes, grouping by size rather than subject. Classification is as follows: *S1* is Bibliography; *S2*, General collateral literature; *S3*, Concordances and dictionaries; *S4*, Annuals; *S5*, Periodicals; *S6*, Societies; *S7*, Education; *S8*, Individual biography; *S80*, Collective biography; *S8S*, Biography of Swe-

denborg; *S9*, The Swedenborg library; *S10*, Miscellaneous books of interest to New Church students; *S11-S17*, reserved for future use; *S18*, Fiction; *S19*, reserved; *S20*, Liturgies.

Cataloging. The cataloging of any of Swedenborg's works printed before 1906 is simply done by using two copies of Hyde's "Bibliography" in sheets, cutting out the necessary entries, and mounting them on standard cards. For editions published after 1906 the *L. C.* cards are used when available. An alternative method would be to use a bound volume of the "Bibliography," checking in the margin the library's editions.

In cataloging the collateral works, author, title, and subject cards are made. Also every work is entered under the general heading "New Church collateral literature," in alphabetical order, and a second series under the same head is classified by languages.

Appendices to the article give alphabetical and chronological classifications of Swedenborg's works, special Cutter numbers used, and a short list of useful technical works.

Loan Department

SIMPLIFIED CHARGING SYSTEM

Easy charging system. *Bull. Vt. F. P. L. Comm.*, Je., 1914. p. 5-6.

In a blank book have a separate page for each day's record. At the top put the date the books taken out are due, and underneath write the name of each borrower with the accession number of the book taken. At the end of each day the record for each class of books can be easily made, making easy a complete report at the end of the year.

Libraries on Special Subjects

Special Libraries

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The special library and public efficiency. Edward A. Fitzpatrick. *Spec. Libs.*, Je., 1914. p. 89-92.

After a preliminary description of the special library, the subject is treated under three headings, (1) the efficiency movement as it affects the special library, (2) the special library as a factor in an efficiency organization, and (3) efficiency organization for modern society.

(1) The special library is simply the organized expression of the principle of competent counsel, and it is efficient if its records are reliable, immediate, and accurate—whether they be books, clippings, letters, or models.

(2) If the special library is to be constructive as well as receptive it must be supple-

mented by a research division, with a staff of men scientifically trained, able to profit by contact with actual conditions, with methods of administration, and with the personnel of the organization. The best example of such an organization to-day is found in the New York City department of education, which has established a division of reference and research. If there are no records or experience for such a division to work with, then an experimental division will have to be the foundation of the organization; otherwise it is the crowning point.

(3) Granting that any efficiency organ must combine special library, research division, and experiment station, together with directing intelligence and a trained personnel, and considering the government of state or nation as the largest single organization in which each one has an interest, should it not have a planning or efficiency division? The greatest opportunity in the country at the present moment is in the College of the City of New York becoming an efficiency organization for New York City. When the modern university realizes its opportunity to build up administration through a trained public service, it will inevitably become the planning department of modern society.

FOUNDING MUNICIPAL REFERENCE BUREAUS

How to organize a municipal reference bureau. John A. Lapp. *American City*, S., 1914. p. 206-210.

In this article Mr. Lapp gives practical advice on the organization of a municipal reference bureau, discussing among other things the materials for such a bureau, the source of material (of particular value to all librarians), the control of a municipal reference bureau, the classification of material, etc. Librarians will be particularly interested in the following paragraphs on the control of a municipal reference bureau, and doubtless many will take exceptions to his statements and conclusions:

"Municipal reference bureaus have usually been considered as libraries and the directing officials have been called librarians. Several of the important bureaus are organized in

connection with the public library and are controlled by the public library. Others are organized as independent bureaus. It is a much discussed question whether the work which a bureau is expected to do can best be done through an independent bureau or through the library. Those who contend for the connection with the public library claim that the work is essentially that of the public library specialized to meet a particular need; that the public library must be relied upon for a large part of the materials used in such a bureau, and many contend that such bureaus should be manned by librarians.

"Those who argue for the separate bureau contend that while it is a library in that it collects and preserves materials, its aims, purposes, methods and results are so foreign to the work of the library as to make its connection with the library misleading. It is claimed that the work is essentially research work and that the direction of such work should be in the hands not of librarians, but of municipal experts.

"The writer inclines strongly to the latter view. It is recognized, however, that in some cities where the public library has obtained a strong foothold as a practical institution, the work might profitably be conducted under its auspices. Several of our leading cities maintain libraries which fill a large place in the practical affairs of the city. But most of our city libraries, unfortunately, do not have a standing among practical men. Too many of them devote their attention exclusively to the esthetic and cultural. In many cities the majority of the patrons are women and children and the circulation consists largely of light literature. Most of our city libraries are manned by people having little conception of the practical functions of a municipal reference library. Many public libraries are located at considerable distance from the seat of administrative and municipal activity. Obviously such a library is not a satisfactory place in which to establish a municipal reference branch. It would not have the proper standing with the men whom it would serve, and its usefulness would be curtailed both from within and without."

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

X. BINDERY

*Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,
Had a book and couldn't keep her.
Put her in a brand new shell
And there he kept her very well.*

—Renée B. Stern.

Bibliographical Notes

Printed catalog cards of their new books are being supplied by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. to libraries.

The Library of Congress has issued a book on "The star-spangled banner," by Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, chief of the division of music. The book is revised and enlarged from the report on "The star-spangled banner" and other airs first issued in 1909, and now has 115 pages of text, together with twenty-five plates reproducing early forms of the song, and a frontispiece portrait of Francis Scott Key.

The Free Public Library of Jersey City has issued an attractive souvenir of the centennial of "The star-spangled banner." This consists of an eight-page pamphlet containing an account of the origin of the song and the circumstances connected with its writing; an account of its first publication, with an extract from the newspaper in which it was first printed; a sketch of the life of Francis Scott Key and a description of the battle of North Point and the attack on Fort McHenry. A very complete bibliography of the subject is also given. This pamphlet is in the same style and forms a companion publication to the monograph on the American flag which the library published last June.

The second supplement to Miss Alice Kroeger's "Guide to the study and use of reference books" prepared by Miss Isadore Gilbert Mudge of Columbia University, of Columbia University, has been issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. The supplement includes the reference books published 1911-1913, and gives in a classified and annotated list the material which has appeared in her articles in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

The board has also published the fourth edition, revised up to March, 1914, of J. I. Wyer, Jr.'s, "U. S. government documents in small libraries." Its usefulness to small libraries is indicated by the fact that several states have reprinted it since it was first issued by the Minnesota Library Commission in 1904. The first reprint was made by the library of the University of Nebraska, a second edition, slightly altered and enlarged, was printed by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in 1905, and a third, considerably extended and revised, by the A. L. A. board in 1910. The pamphlet should not be confused with the larger one of 78 pages, by the same author, issued by the New York State Library in 1906.

RECENT BOOKS ON LIBRARY ECONOMY

CATALOGING

Lüdicke, Felix, and Pieth, Willy. *Grundlagen einer Instruktion für die Kataloge von Volks- und Stadtbüchereien*. Charlottenburg: Adolf Gertz. 67 p.

CLASSIFICATION

A. L. A. committee on code for classifiers. *A code for classifiers; a collection of data compiled for the use of the committee by William Stetson Merrill, chairman*. May, 1914. 124 p. mimeograph copy.

Brown, J. Duff. *Subject classification*. 2 ed. rev. London: Grafton & Co. 406 p. 15 s. n.

LEIPZIG—PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Die städtischen Bücherhallen zu Leipzig. Mit einem Anhang: Die Zentralstelle für volkstümliches Bibliothekswesen zu Leipzig. Leipzig: Otto Harrasowitz. 98 p.

LIBRARIES

Richardson, Ernest Cushing. *The beginnings of libraries*. Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press. 176 p. \$1 n.

Ward, Gilbert O. *The practical use of books and libraries*. 2 ed., rev. and enl. Boston: The Boston Book Co. 104 p. \$1 sp. n.

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS

Bostwick, Arthur E., ed. *The relationship between the library and the public schools; reprints of papers and addresses*. White Plains, N. Y.: The H. W. Wilson Co. 331 p. \$1.35. (Classics of American librarianship.)

LITERARY ECONOMY

Mayer, Dr. Friedrich Arnold, and Grolik, Moritz. *Beiträge zur Bibliotheksverwaltung* (historisches und praktisches). Heft 1. *Der mittlere Dienst*. Wien. 46 p.

Roehuck, George Ed., and Thorne, William Benson. *A primer of library practice*. London: Grafton & Co. 189 p. 2 s. 6 d. n.

MANUSCRIPTS

Fitzpatrick, J. C. *Notes on the care, cataloguing, calendaring, and arranging of manuscripts*. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Pr. Off., 1913. 45 p.

MEXICO—NATIONAL LIBRARY

Obregón, Luis González. *The National Library of México, 1833-1910; historical essay, translated by Alberto M. Carreño*. Mexico, 1910. 110 p.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Wyer, J. I., Jr. *U. S. government documents in small libraries*. 4. ed. rev. Chicago: A. L. A. Pub. Board. 31 p. (Library handbook No. 7.)

REFERENCE BOOKS

Mudge, Isadore Gilbert. *Supplement, 1911-1913* [to] *Guide to the study and use of reference books*, by Alice Bertha Kroeger. Chicago: A. L. A. Pub. Board. 48 p.

STAFF MANUALS

Bodleian Library. *Staff manual*, 1914. Oxford, Eng.: The library. 150 p.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

New York Public Library. "As interesting as a novel"; a list of readable books. 7 p.

New York State Library. *Best books of 1913*. Albany: Univ. of the State of N. Y. 60 p. (Bull. Bibliography 54.)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

BOYS AND GIRLS

Books for boys and girls. (In *Bull. of the Los Angeles P. L.*, II, 1914, p. 58-96.)

GIRLS

Power, Effie L., comp. A list of books for older girls. St. Louis Public Library. 7 p.

ITALIANS

Buffalo Public Library. Books for Italians in America. 7 p.

SCHOOLS

Bartholomew, W. E. *Annotated book list for secondary school libraries; commercial subjects section*. Albany: Univ. of the State of N. Y. 16 p.

[October, 1914]

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ALCOHOLIC FERMENTATION
Harden, Arthur. Alcoholic fermentation. 2d. ed. Longmans. 19 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Monographs on biochemistry.)

AMERICA—HISTORY
Judson, Katharine B. Subject index to the history of the Pacific Northwest and of Alaska. Olympia, Wash.: Wash. State Library, 1913. 341 p.

APPLE GROWING
Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. Apple growing. 1913. 13 p. bibl. (Bull.)

ARCHITECTURE
Gotsch, John Alfred. Early Renaissance architecture in England; a historical and descriptive account of the Tudor, Elizabethan, and Jacobean periods, 1500-1625; for the use of students and others. 2d. ed. rev. Scribner. 4 p. bibl. \$6 n.

ARMENIA
Buxton, Noel, and Buxton, Rev. Harold. Travel and politics in Armenia; with an introduction by Viscount Bryce; and a contribution on Armenian history and culture. Macmillan. bibl. \$1.50 n.

BABIES
Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library. Better babies and their care; a few books about the baby's health to be found at the Jacksonville Public Library. 4 p.

BACON, ROGER
Little, A. G., ed. Roger Bacon; essays contributed by various writers on the occasion of the commemoration of the seventh centenary of his birth. Oxford Univ. Press. 42 p. bibl. \$5.25 n.

BIOLOGY
Carnegie Institution of Washington. Department of Marine Biology. Papers from the Tortugas Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Vol. 5, 6. Washington, D. C.: Carnegie Institution. bibl. Vol. 5, \$2; vol. 6, \$3.75. (Publications)

"BLUE SKY" LAWS
Blue-sky laws; select list of references to material in the California State Library. (In *News Notes of Cal. Libs.*, Ap., 1914. p. 221-222.)

BOYCOTTS
Laidler, Harry Wellington. Boycotts and the labor struggle; economic and legal aspects; with an introduction by Henry R. Seager. John Lane. 4 p. bibl. \$2 n.

CALIFORNIA—FICTION
Fiction in the State Library having a California coloring. (In *News Notes of Cal. Libs.*, Ap., 1914. p. 227-228.)

CANADA—HISTORY
Wrong, George M., Langton, H. H., and Wallace, W. Stewart, eds. Review of historical publications relating to Canada. Vol. xviii. Publications of the year 1913. Toronto: Univ. of Toronto. 245 p. (Univ. of Toronto studies.)

CATHOLICS
Guilford, Rev. Philip. The English Catholic refugees on the continent 1558-1795. Vol. 1. The English colleges and convents in the Catholic Low Countries, 1558-1795. Longmans. 31 p. bibl. \$2.75 n.

CERAMICS
Lewer, H. William. The china collector; a guide to the porcelain of the English factories; with a prefatory note by Frank Stevens; and 32 illustrations and reproductions of the authentic ceramic marks. McKay. 7½ p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

CHILD LABOR
Markham, Edwin, and others. Children in bondage; a complete and careful presentation of the anxious problem of child labor—its causes, its crimes, and its cure; with an introduction by Owen R. Lovejoy. Hearst's Internat. Lib. Co. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

COMMERCE
Day, Clive. A history of commerce. New ed. Longmans. 40 p. bibl. \$2.

COSTUME
Western Reserve Historical Society. The Charles G. King collection of books on costume. Cleveland, O.: The society. 48 p. (Tract 93.)

COUNTY LIBRARIES
Riverside (Cal.) Public Library. County free libraries in California and elsewhere. 12 p. 10 c. (Bull. 103.)

CRUNDEM, FREDERICK MORGAN
Bostwick, Arthur E., ed. Frederick Morgan Crunden; a memorial bibliography. St. Louis Public Library. 67 p.

DAFYDD AB GWILYM
Lewes, Evelyn. Life and poems of Dafydd ab Gwilym; with a preface by Sir Edward Anwyl. Scribner. bibl. \$1 n.

EDUCATION
Baldwin, Bird Thomas. Physical growth and school progress; a study in experimental education. Gov. Prtg. Off. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 10. Whole no. 581.)
Egerton, F. Clemont C. The future of education. Macmillan. bibl. \$1.25 n.

ENGINEERING
Flowers, Alan F. Friction and lubrication testing apparatus. Columbia, Mo.: Univ. of Mo., 1913. 3 p. bibl. (Bull. Engineering Experiment Station series.)

ENGLAND
Perris, George Herbert. The industrial history of modern England. Holt. 10½ p. bibl. \$2 n.

ENGLAND—HISTORY
Turberville, Arthur Stanley. The House of Lords in the reign of William III. Oxford Univ. Press, 1913. 6 p. bibl. \$2.90 n. (Oxford historical and literary studies.)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE
(P)odycke, John Baker. News, ads, and sales; the use of English for commercial purposes. Macmillan. 12 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

ETHICS
Gardner, Charles Spurgeon. The ethics of Jesus and social progress. Doran. 6 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

EUROPE
Catalogue of books relating to Europe, 1880-1914. (In Nottingham (Eng.) Lib. Bull., O., 1914. p. 73-81.)
Men and movements in modern Europe. (In Readers' Guide, Norwich, Eng. P. L., p. 136-140.)

EUROPEAN WAR
Blackwelder, Paul, comp. A few books bearing on the European war. (In St. Louis P. L. Monthly Bull., S., 1914. p. 266.)
Books on the European crisis. (In Pub. Weekly, Aug. 22, 1914. p. 545-547.)
Boston Public Library. A selected list of books relating to the European crisis in the Public Library of the city of Boston. 10 p.
Bridgeport Public Library. Europe and the war (1914). 2 p.
Buffalo Public Library. List of 100 modern books dealing with the European war. (In Illustrated Buffalo Express, Ag. 23, 1914.)
Chicago Public Library. The European war. (In Chicago P. L. Book Bull., S., 1914. p. 110-112.)
Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library. Reading list on great European War. 8 p.
Louisville Free Public Library. Helpful books on the crisis in Europe; some important volumes published since the first Balkan War on the political, economic, and social factors in the present struggle. 12 p.
Reprinted from American Review of Reviews, S., 1914.

New York Public Library. The literature of the war. (In Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., Ag., 1914. p. 789-792.)
Syracuse Public Library. Europe and war; a list of some of the books and magazine articles in the Syracuse Public Library. 15 p.

FINE ARTS
Subject list of works on enamelling, art metalwork, furniture, costume and hair dressing and working in the Library of the Patent Office. London: Patent Office. 66 p. 6 d. (Pat. Off. Lib.: subject lists. New series. CK15-CO17.)

FOREIGN MISSIONS
Capen, Edward Warren. Sociological progress in mission lands; introduction by James A. Kelso. Revell. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

Faunce, William Herbert Perry. The social aspects of foreign missions. New York: Missionary Education Movement of United States and Canada. 9 p. bibl. 60 c.

GEOGRAPHY

A catalogue of works dealing with geography, voyages and travels, chiefly concerning America, Africa, and Austria. Part I. London: Bernard Quaritch. 128 p. (No. 332. 1016 items.)

Dryer, Charles Redway Wilmeth. A teacher's manual to accompany High school geography. Amer. Book Co. 19 p. bibl. 25 c.

GIRL PIONEERS IN AMERICA

Beard, Lina, and Beard, Adelia Belle. The national organization, Girl Pioneers of America (incorporated); peace pioneering for girls. New York: Nat. Americana Soc. 8 p. bibl. 35 c.

GREECE—HISTORY

Bury, John Bagnell. A history of Greece to the death of Alexander the Great. Macmillan, 1913. 33 p. bibl. \$2 n.

GYMNASIATICS

Physical education in the Young Men's Christian Association of North America. Assn. Press. 11 p. bibl. \$1.

INCOME TAX

Seligman, Edwin Robert Anderson. The income tax; a study of the history, theory, and practice of income taxation at home and abroad. 2d. ed. rev. and enl. Macmillan. 24½ p. bibl. \$3 n.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

[Bibliography of general works on women's labor, references on hours of labor and on wages, and articles on the Consumers' League.] (In Report of the Consumers' League of the City of New York, 1913. p. 46-52.)

INSANITY

Catalogue of books on insanity, diseases of the brain, nervous system, and allied subjects. London, W. C.: Henry Kimpton. 8 p. (No. 133, 1914. 289 items.)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Bigelow, John, Jr. American policy; the western hemisphere in its relation to the eastern. Scribner. 6 p. bibl. \$1 n.

JOURNALISM

Severance, H. O., comp. Books for journalism students. Columbia, Mo.: Univ. of Missouri. 30 p.

JUVENILE COURTS

Flexner, Bernard, and Baldwin, Roger N. Juvenile courts and probation. Century. 6½ p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Brissenden, Paul F. Launching of the Industrial Workers of the World. Univ. of Cal., 1913. 29 p. bibl. (Bibl. in economics.)

LAMPS, MINERS'

Clark, Harold Hayward. Permissible electric lamps for miners. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Mines. Technical pap. 75.)

LIBRARIES

Kaiser, John Boynton. Law, legislative, and municipal reference libraries; an introductory manual and bibliographical guide. Boston Book Co. bibl. \$4 n.

LITERATURE

Ashmun, Margaret, ed. Modern prose and poetry, for secondary schools; edited, with notes, study helps, and reading lists. Houghton Mifflin. 8½ p. bibl. 85 c.

Duncan, Carson Samuel. The new science and English literature in the classical period. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Pub. 1913. 6 p. bibl. \$1.

Tisdale, Frederick Monroe. Studies in literature. Part 2. Macmillan. bibl. 70 c. n.

MARRIAGE

Howard, George Elliott. The family and marriage; an analytical reference syllabus. Lincoln, Neb.: Univ. of Neb. 87 p. bibl. 75 c. n.

MATHEMATICS

Lindquist, T. Mathematics for freshmen students of engineering. G. E. Stechert. 4½ p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

MEDICINE

A catalogue of medical and surgical works. . . . London, W. C.: Henry Kimpton. 4 p. (No. 129, 1913. 94 items.)

MEXICAN WAR

Haferkorn, Henry E., comp. The war with Mexico, 1846-1848; a select bibliography on the causes, conduct, and the political aspect of the war; together with a select list of books and other printed material on the resources, economic conditions, politics and government of the Republic of Mexico, and the characteristics of the Mexican people. Washington, D. C.: Professional Memoirs, Washington Barracks. 4+93+28 p. \$1. (Bibliographical contributions built.)

MIND

Beers, Eli. Mind as a cause and cure of disease; presented from a medical, scientific, and religious point of view. Chicago: The author. 2256 N. Clarke St. 6 p. bibl. 50 c.

MISSIONS

Barton, James Levi. Educational missions. New York: Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. 22 p. bibl. 75 c.

MOUNTAINEERING

New York Public Library. Selected list of books on mountaineering. 15 p.

MUSIC

A selected list of books on the appreciation of music. (In Bull. of St. Louis P. L., F., 1913. p. 50-53.)

NATURAL SCIENCE

A catalogue of valuable books and MSS., including works on . . . natural science, and the library of ornithological works of the late Dr. Philip Lutley Sclater. . . . Bernard Quaritch. 144 p. (No. 330.)

NATURE

Nature books: geology, botany, sports. Philadelphia: The Franklin Bookshop, 920 Walnut St. 50 p. (Catalog No. 31, 1914. 582 items.)

NEGRO

Cromwell, John W. The negro in American history; men and women eminent in the evolution of the American of African descent. Washington: Amer. Negro Acad. 5 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

NEWSPAPERS

Brigham, Clarence S., comp. Bibliography of American newspapers, 1690-1820. (In Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, 1913. Vol. 23, new series, part 2. p. 247-403.)

Haskell, Daniel C. A checklist of newspapers and official gazettes in the New York Public Library. (In Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., 1914. p. 683-722.)

NORWAY

St. Paul Public Library. Books on Norway and Norwegian literature, with catalogue of the library of the Haabot Society of the Trinity Norwegian Lutheran Church. 16 p.

ORIENT

Luzac & Co. 60 p. (Vol. xxv, nos. 1-2. Ja.-F., 1914.)

PAIN

Behan, Richard Joseph. Pain; its origin, conduction, perception, and diagnostic significance; with 191 illustrations in the text and many diagnostic charts. Appleton. 62 p. bibl. \$6 n.

PANAMA

Anderson, Charles Loftus Grant, M. D. Old Panama and Castilla del Oro; a narrative history of the discovery, conquest and settlement by the Spaniards. . . . Boston: Page Co., 1911. 10½ p. bibl. \$3.50 n.

PATENTS

Watkins, S. D., comp. Select list of references to books and periodicals on patents and inventions. (In Bull. of St. Louis P. L., My., 1913. p. 125-127.)

PRESIDENTIAL TERM

Painter, Estella E. Selected articles on the six-year presidential term. 4 p. bibl. (Abridged dealers handbook series.)

[October, 1914]

PSYCHOLOGY

Burnham, W. H., ed. Bibliographies of educational psychology from the Library of Clark University. [Worcester,] 1913. 44 p.

Myers, Charles Samuel. A text-book of experimental psychology, with laboratory exercises. In 2 parts. Part 1, Textbook. Part 2, Laboratory exercises. 2d ed. Longmans, 1911. bibl. \$2.50 n.

Myers, Garry Cleveland. A study in incidental memory. New York: Science Press. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25. (Archives of psychology.)

Wells, George Ross. The influence of stimulus duration on reaction time. Princeton, N. J.: Psychological Review Co., 1913. 3 p. bibl. 75 c. n. (Psychological monographs.)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

Anderson, William. The work of public service commissions, with special reference to the New York Commission. 3 p. bibl. (Univ. of Minn. Current problems, no. 1.)

QUARTZ LAMPS

Evans, W. A. D. Mercury-vapor quartz lamps. (In Proc. of Assn. of Iron and Steel Elec. Engineers, 1913. p. 167-168.)

REFORM BILL

Butler, J. R. M. The passing of the great Reform Bill. Longmans. 4 p. bibl. \$3.75 n.

REFORMATION, ITALIAN

Hare, Christopher. Men and women of the Italian Reformation. Scribner. 3½ p. bibl. \$3 n.

RELIGION

Burr, Anna Robeson Brown. Religious confessions and confessants; with a chapter on the history of introspection. Houghton Mifflin. 22 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

Youitz, Herbert Alden. The enlarging conception of God. Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

RURAL SOCIAL SCIENCE

Massachusetts Agricultural College. A selected bibliography on rural social science. Amherst, 1911. 11 p.

SCHOOLS

Bettis, George Herbert, and Hall, Otis Earle. Better rural schools; illustrated by photographs and charts. Bobbs-Merrill. 9 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

Culter, Horace M., and Stone, Julia M. The rural school, its methods and management. Silver, Burdett. 7 p. bibl. \$1.10.

Miller, James Collins. Rural schools in Canada; their organization, administration, and supervision. New York: Teachers' College, Columbia Univ., 1913. 10 p. bibl. \$2. (Contributions to education.)

Newberry, Marie Anna. The rural school library. New York Public Library. 4 p. bibl.

SCOTLAND

List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Scotland. Parts v. vi. (In Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., Je., Jr., 1914. p. 573-603; p. 723-780.)

SEX

Geddes, Patrick, and Thomson, John Arthur. Sex. Holt. 6½ p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Home university library of modern knowledge.)

Books on sex education and hygiene. (In Mass. Lib. Club Bull., Mr., 1913. p. 40-45.)

SKIN DISEASES

Catalogue of books on diseases of the skin. London, W. C.: Henry Kimpton. 4 p. (No. 131, 1913. 110 items.)

SLAVERY

Trexler, Harrison Anthony. Slavery in Missouri, 1804-1865. Johns Hopkins Univ. 10½ p. bibl. \$1.25. (Studies in history and political science.)

SLOCUM, HENRY WARNER

Slocum, Edward Elihu, M. D. The life and services of Major-General Henry Warner Slocum. Toledo, O.: Slocum Pub. Co. 3 p. bibl. \$4.50.

SMOKE

Watkins, S. D. The smoke nuisance; its cause, abatement, prevention, etc. (In Bull. of St. Louis P. L., F., 1913. p. 54-56.)

STEEL MILLS

List of references on motor drive steel mills. (In Proc. of the Assn. of Iron and Steel Elec. Engineers, 1913. p. 205.)

STORY-TELLING

Cowles, Julia Darrow. The art of story-telling; with nearly half a hundred stories. McClurg. 3 p. bibl. \$1 n.

SYNDICALISM

Levine, Louis. Syndicalism in France; with an introduction by Franklin H. Giddings. 2d. rev. ed. of "The labor movement in France." Longmans, 1912. 6½ p. bibl. \$2 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics, and public law.)

TEACHERS' FENSIONS

Prosser, C. A., and Hamilton, W. I. The teacher and old age. Houghton. bibl. (Riverside educational monographs series.)

TEACHERS' SALARIES

Baldwin, Bird T., and Mohr, Walter H. Bibliography of teachers' salaries. (In Boykin, James C., and King, Roberta. The tangible rewards of teaching. U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 16. Whole no. 589. p. 440-465.)

TECHNOLOGY

Lists of books on electricity, manufactures of metal products, building and the allied trades, miscellaneous arts and crafts, including manual training. (In Stockton [Cal.] F. P. L. Bull., Ja., 1913. p. 15-30.)

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Governmental and private telegraph and telephone utilities; an analysis. New York: The author. 10 p. bibl. gratis. (Commercial Bull., no. 7.)

THEOLOGY

Anglican theology. New York: Schulte's Book Store. 58 p. (Cat. no. 60.)

Catalog of second-hand theological books. London: Charles Higham & Son. 40 p. (No. 531, 1478 items.)

The modern theological library of an East Anglican clergyman . . . also a section devoted to Roman Catholic literature. London: Charles Higham & Son. (No. 536, 1319 items.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Wilson, Lewis A. A list of helpful publications concerning vocational instruction. Albany: Univ. of the State of New York. 41 p.

WEBSTER, DANIEL

Osgood, Frederic Austin. Daniel Webster. Jacobs. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (American crisis biographies.)

WISCONSIN

Wegelin, Oscar, comp. Wisconsin verse: a compilation of the titles of volumes of verse written by authors born or residing in the state of Wisconsin. (In Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, Vol. VII, p. 90-114.)

Library Calendar

Oct. — Kansas Library Association. Topeka.

Oct. 6-9 Ohio Library Association. Dayton.

Oct. 15-17 Keystone State Library Association. Annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa.

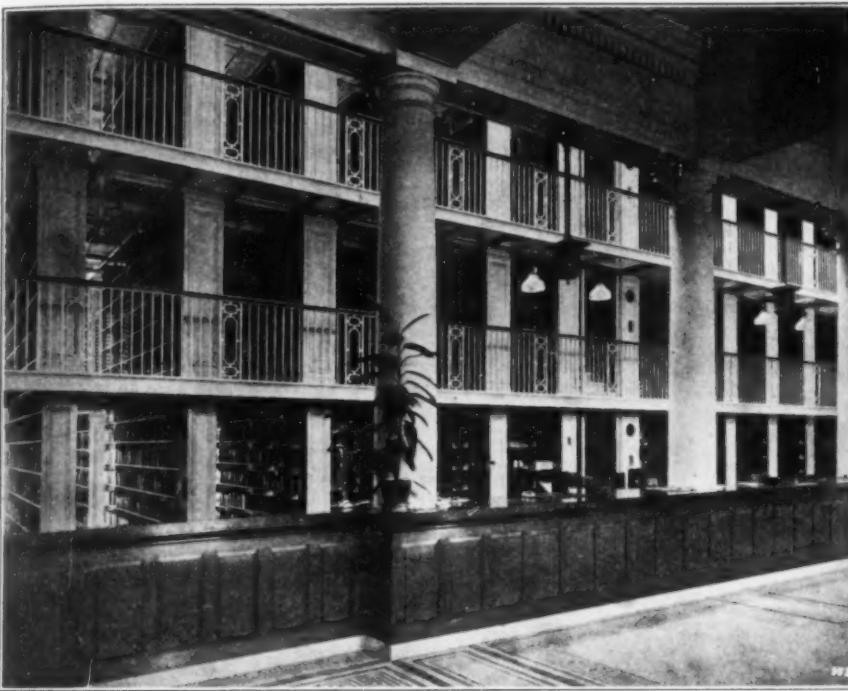
Oct. 19-21 Nebraska Library Association. Annual meeting, Geneva.

Oct. 20-22 Vermont Library Association and Vermont Free Library Commission. Joint meeting, Proctor.

Oct. 20-22 Iowa State Library Association. Marshalltown.

Oct. 21-22 Illinois Library Association. Springfield.

Oct. 22-24 Massachusetts Library Club. Stockbridge.



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ANALYTICAL CARDS FOR "GREAT DEBATES IN AMERICAN HISTORY." 14v. Current Literature Publishing Co. 1913. Price \$5.00 per set.

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INDEX TO KINDERGARTEN SONGS, compiled by Margery C. Quigley of the St. Louis Public Library under the supervision of Arthur E. Bostwick. (Advance subscriptions received. Ready November, 1914.) Price not to exceed \$1.50.

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